The Weekly Gazette Contains All the Important News of the Week.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

For Colorado First, Last and All the Time—The Weekly Gazette.

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FRIENDS OF THE TREATY

Occupied Nearly All of the Time of the Senate in Executive Session.

SECRETARY HAY COMMENDED

His Policy of Neutrality Only Followed Historic Precedent—Five Treaties Ratified.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The friends of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty occupied nearly all of the time of the senate in executive session today, Senators Foraker and Morgan being the speakers.

Previous to the taking up of that treaty, the senate for the purpose of clearing its calendar disposed of several other treaties of comparatively little importance. Five conventions in all were ratified. Among the documents thus disposed of was an agreement supplementary to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty itself and extending the time within which it may be ratified. Under the terms of the original treaty the time for ratification expired five months ago. The agreement favorably passed upon today extends the time until the fourth of March during which the treaty may be completed. Senator Lodge, who had the matter in charge, manifested some anxiety over this treaty and evidently was somewhat relieved when it went through without a dissenting vote.

The other treaties ratified were:

Extending for one year the time within which the commercial treaty with Argentine may be ratified.

Extending for one year the time within which the treaty with Great Britain for reciprocity with Jamaica may be ratified.

The new extradition treaties with Bolivia and Chili.

When the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was taken up attention was given to the resolution offered in open session earlier in the day by Senator Tillman, calling for the correspondence between this government and the government of Colombia relative to the right of the United States to construct a canal across Colombian territory. The resolution was agreed to after it was amended at the instance of Senator Morgan so as to also call for all the correspondence with the Pan-American Canal company, including all offers on the part of that company and all negotiations with it concerning the Panama canal.

Senator Bard of California gave notice of an amendment which he will offer to the treaty providing that the goods shipped through the canal in American vessels engaged in the coastwise trade."

Senator Foraker's speech from first to last was a defense of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and he took occasion to praise in high terms Secretary Hay, who, he said, is not only an accomplished gentleman and scholarly man, but a patriot and a statesman of a high order. He had differed from the secretary in some respects, he said, as to the policy to be pursued, but any fair minded man must recognize that in negotiating the pending treaty the secretary of state had accepted conditions as he found them and that in falling into the policy of neutrality he had only followed historic precedents. As for himself he had always favored an American policy in dealing with the question of the construction of the canal but none who would give the least attention to the subject could fail to see the neutral policy had been the policy of this country in the past. He contended for the safety of the canal even though it should not be fortified, for it was absurd, he said, to suppose that any enemy would attempt to sail its ships through a canal 175 miles long and owned, controlled and policed by this government when actual hostilities were in progress. In this connection he called attention to the fate of the Maine which was on a peaceful mission and had been anchored in a harbor of a country with which at the time we were at peace.

Senator Morgan traversed much of the ground he had covered in his previous arguments in support of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. He referred to the protocols agreed to between Nicaragua and Costa Rica regarding the canal and said that the ratification of the Hay treaty is a debt we owe to them. Those countries, if they saw fit, might rise up and refuse to allow us to do anything; hence we could not afford to do anything that would offend them. For this reason we should have the neutrality of the canal assured and the pending treaty ratified.

The senate, at the conclusion of the executive session, at 3:15 p. m., adjourned.

ALL THE NEWS

Fair today and tomorrow; variable winds.

Silver 64c; lead and copper dull and unchanged at $4.37½ and $17.

New York stocks irregular and unsettled, the market closing furiously active and surprisingly steady considering the large volume of dealings; money on call steady at 4@5; last loan at 5.

Chicago wheat closed weak with May at 72⅝c; corn again advanced and closed at 41c.

STATE

William Hanna, a large stockholder in the Nelson tunnel at Creede, was killed in a runaway accident at Monmouth, Ill., last night.

Colonel Albert Pope of Boston will build a $40,000 apartment house in Pueblo.

A 19-year-old girl arrested in Denver on the charge of vagrancy is a confessed tramp, who has been a vagabond since 13 years of age.

A Santa Fe bridge at Husted and another at Palmer Lake were partially burned yesterday morning; it is believed that tramps are responsible.

The hearing in the Pagosa Springs alleged murder case has been postponed until Dec. 27; bail for Mrs. Wright and Mr. Neff has been fixed at $7,000 each.

The 4-year-old child of Frank Cox of Glenwood Springs was accidentally shot by a 10-year-old brother.

WASHINGTON

At the cabinet meeting it was announced that Capt. Asa A. Rodgers of Petersburg, Va., would be appointed collector of internal revenue to succeed the late Col. James Brady. Nothing of importance transpired at the meeting, both Secretaries Hay and Root reporting that they had nothing to communicate.

The president has nominated John G. A. Leishman of Pennsylvania, now minister to Switzerland, to be United States minister to Turkey.

FOREIGN

George J. Goschen, who was first lord of the admiralty in the late British cabinet has been gazetted Viscount Goschen of Hawkshurst, and Sir Matthew White Ridley, who was home secretary in the late ministry, has been gazetted Viscount Ridley. He is also Baron Wensleydale.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian high commissioner, was yesterday installed as lord rector of Aberdeen.

GENERAL

The University of Iowa football team has accepted propositions to play games with the University of California on Christmas day and with Leland Stanford university on New Year's day.

Fire at Elk Point, S. D., destroyed the entire business portion of the town, involving a loss of about $150,000. No casualties are reported.

J. T. Woods, a freight brakeman whose home is at Gunnison, was killed yesterday by falling from his train near Echo, Utah.

B. B. Pitkin, postmaster of New Orleans, has presented his resignation to the postmaster general. It is understood that the resignation is tentative, being submitted upon certain conditions.

Fire last night destroyed the six-story Wakefield building on Canal street, Boston, occupied by N. Freedman & Bro., men's furnishings, and others. Loss

HULL CITY CASE MUST PROCEED

Secretary Hitchcock Insists Upon Having Proceedings to Annul The Patent Continued.

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The famous Hull City Placer-Independence T. and M. case is to be opened up again.

The United States government, in the person of the secretary of the interior, has called upon the Wilson Creek Mining and Milling company for the return of certain evidence and papers which were presented in the Hull City-Independence Cripple Creek case conducted here last summer. This request has already been complied with in part.

Some time since the Wilson Creek company presented the papers and evidence, request for which is now made, in support of their request made to the secretary of the interior, that he advise the attorney general to bring suit to cancel the patent of the Hull City placer owned by the Independence Town and Mining company. The evidence submitted alleged fraud, bribery, perjury and subornation of perjury, and by reason of the strong showing made by the applicants the secretary of the interior requested the attorney general to bring suit to cancel the patent.

The papers and evidence in the case were kept in the possession of the Wilson Creek company owing to the fact that counsel for the company made application for them so that they might be forthcoming at the trial which was to be heard in Denver. But after securing the order for suit to be started to annul the Hull City placer patent the troversy. By reason of this it is the opinion of the interior department that the Wilson Creek company proposed to become party to the fraud by which, on its own showing, patent was obtained for the Hull City placer. Secretary Hitchcock has declined to accept the compromise and has insisted that suit shall proceed.

Therefore the secretary of the interior has called upon the Wilson Creek company to surrender the papers, evidence and proofs upon which the order for suit against the Hull City patent was obtained and the suit will proceed.

Part of the papers have been surrendered and the remainder have been promised.

ARBITRATION CONFERENCE

Resolutions Adopted Do Not Favor Compulsion.

A Lively Colloquy Between Mr. Gompers and a Representative From New Zealand.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—The conference on arbitration and conciliation which was enlivened during the day by a debate between Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Hugh H. Lusk, ex-member of parliament of New Zealand. The venerable New Zealander during the forenoon turned aside from his prepared address to express displeasure at a declaration made by Mr. Gompers in his address last night. The labor leader on the occasion mentioned asserted that he wanted to see labor organizations retain the privilege of striking when they pleased, why they pleased or merely because they pleased.

"That is not liberty," cried Mr. Lusk, "it is license."

At this moment Mr. Gompers entered. The speaker continued:

"Mr. Gompers wants conciliation unless you are ready to cut one anoth- president of the Bucks Stove Manufacturing Co. of St. Louis, read a paper in which he advocated a national compulsory law for arbitration as a necessity for the settlement of industrial disputes.

The closing address of the conference was delivered by Frank P. Sargeant, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sargeant's address the conference adjourned sine die.

TO PUNISH LYNCHERS

Indianapolis, Dec. 18.—Governor Mount said to-night concerning the triple lynching of negroes in Spencer county:

"No stone will be left unturned to run down these perpetrators of mob violence, these deliberate and vicious violators of the laws of the state and visit upon them a rigorous prosecution and just retribution in the courts. I am determined this crime of wholesale outlawry shall not go unpunished if it is possible for the men who led it to be brought into court. Such outrages blacken the fair name of the state, and if I can prevent it this one shall not be permitted to go unpunished."

SAFE BLOWN OPEN

Citizens Bank at Hope, Indiana, Rob-

TANGLE IN THE NEGOTIATIONS

Perplexing Complications in the Chinese Affairs.

An Important Conference in London Which is Hoped to Result Beneficially.

London, Dec. 18.—Mr. Choate, the United States ambassador, had a long conference this afternoon regarding the Chinese situation with the secretary of state for foreign affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and subsequently Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy, paid a visit to the foreign office. The greatest secrecy is maintained as to the outcome of these consultations. What could be learned from British and American sources varied considerably, the former expressing annoyance and anxiety, the latter maintaining that nothing serious was developing.

Some explanation, however, was gathered by a representative of the Associated Press of the extraordinary tangle in which the Chinese negotiations have recently been mixed up and some reconciliation of the contradictory telegrams that have emanated from Peking and various European capitals.

It appears that over a week ago the powers came to an agreement to eliminate

STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

Arguments in Important Cases in the Supreme Court.

SUMMARY BY MR. PERKINS

Salient Points Outlined by an Attorney For the Appellant—Attorney General's Arguments.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Arguments in the Puerto Rico-Philippines cases, involving the status of those countries to the United States, was resumed in the supreme court to-day. The widespread interest in the cases was shown by the large attendance of prominent members of the bar and by a crowd of spectators which filled the public area and overflowed in the corridor. Senators and representatives in congress dropped in as the arguments proceeded and gave attentive ear to the proceedings. Prior to the opening of the court the counsel conferred and arranged a general plan of procedure, by which Edward C. Perkins, senior counsel in the Puerto Rico case, would conclude his argument to-day, being followed by Lawrence Harmon, counsel in the Philippines case. The appellants would then give way to Attorney General Griggs for the presentation of the case in behalf of the government. This, it was expected would continue until to-morrow when Charles H. Aldrich, former solicitor general, and senior counsel in the Philippines case, will close in behalf of the appellants.

Mr. Perkins, on resuming his argument, took up the Dred-Scott and other cases relating to the extension of the Constitution over territory. Soon after Mr. Perkins began Justice Brown interposed an inquiry as to whether Mr. Perkins had examined the most recent cases relating to the extension of the Constitution to territories, and also whether he had examined those sections of the United States statutes wherein congress extended the Constitution to certain territories. Mr. Perkins said he had examined both of those branches, and he hoped to be able to present answers to the contentions made as to them.

After examining numerous cases, Mr. Perkins said that the doctrine that the Constitution did not extend to the territories was based on the idea that the Constitution was a substance, a sort of chattel, which could be moved about here and there as congress saw fit, rather than something bequeathed to us by our ancestors. It was, he habiting the territory of the nation, which is delegated by the Constitution to congress, is limited and defined by the Constitution and congress cannot transcend the limits imposed.

"The Constitution limits the powers of congress to impose taxation by the mandate that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the entire domain of the United States."

Mr. Perkins said the appellants felt that they had established that neither the treaty of Paris nor the tariff act of 1897 was violative of constitutional principles he had set forth, but that the tariff act was in full force and effect throughout the national domain, as well in Puerto Rico and the Philippines as elsewhere and it did not contemplate a tax upon goods transported from one part of the national domain to another.

Justice Brown's Questions.

When counsel referred at one point to the need of applying general constitutional principles to the new domain, instead of considering mere commercial or practical features, Justice Brown asked if the court could not consider the practical effect of extending to the Philippines the requirement for trial by jury in every case.

Mr. Perkins said that if the Constitution provided that trial by jury should not be withheld, he doubted whether the court would consider the practical inconveniences of giving that right to particular localities.

Mr. Perkins also referred to some other constitutional requirements such as the right of habeas corpus, which might have to be extended to all territory alike.

Justice Brown asked in this connection if counsel thought we could single out what provisions of the Constitution apply to new territory and what do not.

Mr. Perkins responded that it was for the court to say, "Thus far and no further;" that it was for congress to act always however within the limits defined by the Constitution.

Philippine Case Outlined.

Mr. Harmon of counsel for appellant in the Philippines case, followed Mr. Perkins, speaking at times in im-

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United States shall have the right to discriminate in favor of American

No business of consequence was transacted in open session.

THE STRIKE

Opinions of Railway Officials and Telegraphers Still Differ Widely.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—According to a statement issued tonight by J. M. Barr, third vice president of the Santa Fe railway, the committee composed of representatives of the different railway organizations who have taken up the grievances of the striking telegraphers consider the strike a mistake and at tomorrow's conference to be held here with the officials of the Santa Fe, nothing but the re-employment of the telegraphers will be requested from the company.

Mr. Barr's statement follows:

"A committee consisting of the system chairmen of the engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen has asked for a meeting with me in order to urge that the utmost consideration be shown by the company towards the telegraph operators, who recently quit work on our system under strike order, in the matter of re-employment. The gentlemen composing this committee, as representing the employes named, do not sympathize with or support the telegraphers' strike, but consider it a mistake. Their sympathy for the men who have lost their places has induced them to take action as here named.

"We have a full force of telegraphers employed on all our lines. Our business is moving under normal conditions. Our earnings for the first two weeks in December were the largest for a like period in the history of the road."

The purpose of the meeting is differently regarded by the striking telegraphers. The latter declare that it is ridiculous to suppose that men representing other unions working on the system called for the conference to intercede with the officials to reinstate the striking operators, as the strike has not been declared off and the operators do not desire to return to work.

J. R. T. Austin, vice president of the Brotherhood of Commercial Telegraphers, and member of the Order of Railway Telegraphers said:

"From information received it appears the committee will endeavor to induce the officials to adjust the differences which caused the strike. So far as the strike being over, it has only begun and those who are out are not at all worried over the ultimate result. There have been few desertions and evidence in hand is indicative that the better class of telegraphers who are out of work have no disposition to take the places left vacant by the union men."

The strikers refused to talk on the possibility of a sympathetic strike of the other employes of the road, saying that in the absence of President Dolphin, who was expected here late tonight, they lacked information. The committee which will confer with the railroad officials consists of James Reddy, chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Thomas Burke, chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; William W. Hutton, chairman of the Order of Railway Conductors, and R. C. Scott, chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

SWITCHMEN AND BRAKEMEN THREATEN TO STRIKE

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 18.—Santa Fe switchmen and brakemen here say they will strike if the demands of the telegraph operators are not granted by Third Vice President Barr. The conductors announce that they will stay by the road, but it is thought that they will be induced to join in the strike if one is ordered. The engineers and firemen have not yet said whether or not they would strike. Considerable pressure has been brought to bear on them and they show much sympathy with the strikers.

The Santa Fe officials are considerably alarmed at the turn affairs have taken. They are said to be endeavoring to hire switchmen and brakemen conditionally, who shall take the places of the men who go out. It is probable that the result of the conference in Chicago between the strike officials and the officers of the road will not be known for two days and in the meantime the brakemen and switchmen are preparing to go out in sympathy soon after the refusal of the company to grant the demands of the operators if such a refusal is made. The strikers here profess to be more sanguine of success now than they have been at any time since the beginning of the strike.

MOORISH GOVERNMENT TO SETTLE U. S. CLAIMS

Washington, Dec. 18.—A mesage from United States Consul Gummery at Tangiers informs the state department that the Moorish government had settled the claim of the United States for $5,000 indemnity on account of the murder of Marcus Eszagui, a naturalized American citizen in Morocco last spring.

Eszagui was of French birth, but the fact that he was naturalized as an American citizen relieved the French government from the necessity of joining in the demand for indemnity.

The Moorish government pleaded as a basis for its first declination to pay the fact that the man was killed, not by Moorish officers, but in a fight with the rabble. The claim for indemnity, however was based on the failure of the Moorish government to make any effort to arrest or punish the perpetrators of the murder.

The navy department at the instance of the state department was making arrangements to send a naval vessel to Morocco to give moral support to the demands of the American consul for a settlement.

more than $125,000.

One of the men engaged in the Cashion, O. T., bank robbery was arrested on evidence procured by the officials. He was captured in the kitchen of a restaurant in Cashion. Other arrests are expected to follow.

In an opinion by Judge Sherwood, the supreme court of Missouri denied the application of the St. Louis Star for a writ of mandamus against the Associated Press. This was an attempt to secure the service of the Associated Press.

Dr. Ephraim Ingals, who was one of the founders of the Republican party, and during the early days of that political organization a leader in its councils, died at his home in Chicago, aged 78.

The strike at Natalie colliery at Shamokin, Pa., is ended, the 1,200 employes returning to work. The Shamokin Coal company agreed to grant the 10 per cent. increase, reinstate seven discharged men and give non-union men two days in which to settle differences with union men, otherwise the former will be discharged.

A seat on the N. Y. Stock exchange was sold yesterday for $50,000, the highest price on record.

Channing B. Barnes, a lad John H. Nelson, a train robber, was found dead near New Orleans. He robbed a train on the Illinois Central at Wickliffe, Ky.

Associate Supreme Court Justice Geo. C. Ludlow, ex-governor of the state of New Jersey, died yesterday at his residence in New Brunswick, N. J.

Advices from Bogota say a minister of Colombia will shortly proceed to Washington, there to enter into negotiations for opening the canal in course of construction through the Isthmus of Panama, Colombia reserving national sovereignty and guaranteeing free transit to the nations of the world.

[illegible]

The market yesterday on the local mining stock exchange was the lightest it has been in a long time, and prices were slightly weaker. Independence Consolidated sold at 32½.

The Grace Greenwood claim, on Gold hill, has been sold to the Anaconda company for $0,000 shares of Anaconda stock. A meeting held yesteday voted 1,000,000 shares, the total capitalization of the company, in favor of the deal.

A new vein has dipped into the shaft on the Zoe, which since its first discovery has widened out to 20 inches of smelting ore. A station is being cut at the 290-foot point.

The Uncle Sam Mining and Milling company is trying to stir up interest on the part of small mining companies against the unjust taxation, which has been increased 1,000 per cent. in the past two years.

The meeting of the Little Bessie company was held yesterday afternoon when the control passed formally into the hands of the firm of Shove, Aldrich & Co.

At a meeting of the Little Cut Diamond company held yesterday new directors and officers were elected and the company decided to continue active work on its own account.

[illegible]

The grading on the new district road is practically done.

The Garfield school children repeated their entertainment at the high school last night. The net proceeds of the exhibit were $525.

Rev. George Vosburgh, D. D., lectured on "Through the Holy Land on Horseback," at the First Presbyterian church last night.

Mr. Goldmark gave the second in his series of Wagnerian lectures last night. His subject was "Parsifal."

A new tract of land is to be platted and placed on sale in Wywild.

er's throats. Well, if that is the unfortunate condition of the people of America I am sorry for them. We are not so anxious to cut one another's throats where I came from. I wish Mr. Gompers had taken the trouble to find out what our compulsory arbitration law is before he told you about it, but as he has not I am obliged to do it for him."

Gompers' Reply.

During the afternoon Mr. Gompers secured the stage and reiterated his assertions of the night previous.

"We do not," he declared, "clutch each other's throats unnecessarily, but I would rather have the right to clutch at a man's throat than to have my arms amputated. The compulsory labor law is equivalent to the amputation referred to. I want labor to have the strength of a giant but to use that strength gently."

Following this, two speeches were sandwiched in and then Mr. Lusk again secured the floor. He explained at length the workings of the arbitration courts of New Zealand, generally talking straight at the labor president.

"You would cut my arms off in your country," said Mr. Gompers, speaking from his seat. "If you were good we would not amputate your arms," replied the New Zealander, "but we might enlarge your head."

Lusk Explained.

A lively exchange of questions and answers which bewildered the audience followed. Mr. Lusk explained that during the hearing of a dispute between employes and his unionized employes neither could, under penalty, change the conditions which caused the appeal to the arbitration court. The hearing, during which neither side had the right to independent action, generally lasted about a month.

"I'd rather be at swords' points in America and independent, than to surrender my right to strike for one minute," shouted Mr. Gompers. And with that he left the hall.

Aside from the skirmishes between these two men, and they took up considerable time, there were numerous speeches, all favoring voluntary arbitration. Even Mr. Lusk declared that America was not ready for compulsory arbitration.

At the evening session the committee on resolutions submitted its report. The resolutions "recognize the fact that compulsory arbitration—aside from all other objections urged against it—is not at this time a question of practical industrial reform and that such systems as now in vogue do not seem to fully meet the requirements of the different interests."

The resolutions further recommend that the presiding officer of the conference appoint a committee to serve for one year, to be composed of six representatives of the employer class and six of the employe class for the purpose of formulating some plan of action looking to the establishment of a general system of conciliation that will promote industrial peace.

"We believe," says the report, "that this conference will have, in part, at least, failed in its mission unless it strenuously insists that the proper time to arbitrate is not after a strike or lockout has been inaugurated, but before it has been begun.

"We fully realize that all plans of arbitration will be unavailing unless we are all animated by a spirit of fairness and justice and are willing to open our eyes to such rights as belong to every citizen."

The report was adopted without debate and Chairman MacVeagh appointed as members of the committee for one year the same gentlemen who constitute the resolutions committee.

The submission and adoption of the report of the resolutions committee was the first business transacted at the night session of the conference. Following this J. W. Van Cleave, vice

DETERMINED TO MAKE EXAMPLES

Whoever was Responsible for the British Disaster Will Suffer.

A SEVERE REVERSE

The Surrender Disposes of Any Hope That the War Is Nearly Ended.

SHAME AND ASTONISHMENT

Criticisms Which Find Free Vent Do Not Decrease Scorn for Liberals' Anti-British Attitude.

London, Dec. 15.—The astounding and utterly unexpected reverse of the British at Magaliesberg, the news of which was broken to the nation exactly one year after Gen. Buller's defeat at Colenso, effectually disposes of any hopes that the war in South Africa is nearly ended and completely abates the myth that the operations there were of merely a guerrilla nature. As Mr. Lloyd-George, Liberal, said in the house of commons today:

"This is one of the most severe reverses suffered by the British and it is quite evident the war will drag on for months to come. Dewet is making England the laughing stock of the world. We have 210,000 men in the field, yet we are unable to protect ourselves from disaster at the hands of small commandos drawn from a pastoral population."

The extent of the reverse and the disgrace of such a large body of men surrendering to a small contingent of Boers has created a feeling of shame and astonishment, which finds free vent. With somewhat cruel coincidence the Northumberlands are known as the "Fighting Fifth." The second battalion, to which the captured companies belong, was one of the heaviest sufferers at Stormberg a year ago.

The regiment has often been pronounced by home and foreign critics to be one of the finest in the British army. All the forebodings and criticisms which Colenso gave rise to a year ago have been resurrected by the disaster at the Magaliesberg. The war office has nothing to do but "grin and bear it," and trust to time.

Gen. Kitchener's forces are to be transformed into mounted infantry. Mr. Brodrick sees little hope of improvement in the military situation. But whoever was responsible for the surrender at the Magaliesberg is likely to suffer for the new war office officials are determined to make examples of generals or any other officers guilty of such gross mismanagement, or worse, which, it would seem, must have occurred at this last defeat.

This stern attitude on the part of the government, however, by no means decreases the scorn and ignominy with which certain of the Liberal members of parliament, who are avowedly pleased by the Boer successes, are regarded by the major part of the community. At a pro-Boer meeting Friday, at which Leonard Courtney presided, Gen. Kitchener's name was greeted with cries of "villain," "butcher," "beast," while mention of Steyn and Dewet elicited loud cheers. The Pall Mall Gazette today editorially declares that such men as Courtney, Brine-Roberts, and Lloyd-George ought to be put in Coventry and be not spoken to by any self-respecting Englishman. The expedient severe as it is, is likely to meet with approval in all quarters, not excluding the moderate Liberal journals.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the house of commons, does not escape criticism for tacitly permitting his alleged followers to take up such an avowedly anti-British attitude.

LORD KITCHENER GIVES [illegible]

treaty but they were unavailing. At 2:45 p. m. the senate adjourned.

After the session Senator Lodge expressed himself as confident of securing an agreement to vote before the holiday adjournment.

In addition to the amendments to the treaty suggested by the committee on foreign relations the following have been offered by individual senators:

Amendment proposed by both Senators Elkins and Penrose—Insert at the end of Section I of Article 1, to follow the amendment proposed by the committee and accepted in the whole of the committee the following:

"But nothing contained in this treaty shall be construed to prevent the United States from acquiring at any time sufficient territory and sovereignty over the same upon which to build, manage, operate, defend, fortify, protect and control said canal, or for any other purposes, as the United States may deem best in its own interests."

Amendment proposed by Senator Beveridge—Amend by striking out Article 3 of the proposed convention.

Amendment proposed by Senator Allen—Amend Article 1 so that when amended the article will read as follows:

Article 1—It is agreed that the canal may be constructed by the government of the United States at its own cost and subject to the provisions of the present convention, the said government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal."

Amendment proposed by Senator Tillman—Amend by striking out the amendment reported by the committee and adopted in committee of whole and inserting at end of Article 2 the following: "It is agreed, however, that none of the foregoing conditions and stipulations of this article shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the defense of public order."

Amendment proposed by Senator Butler—Amend by striking out Section 7 of Article 2 of proposed convention.

Senator Mason gave notice of the following amendment which he said he should offer on Monday when he would address the senate on the subject:

"If the government of the United States shall construct at its own expense the said canal then nothing herein contained shall prevent the United States from protecting said canal in any way it may deem best for the interests of the United States."

BRYAN'S NEWSPAPER

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 15.—William J. Bryan gave out the following interview today:

"I have for several years had in contemplation the establishment of a weekly newspaper, and this seems an opportune time for undertaking it. Intending to devote my life to the dis-

THE REVENUE BILL PASSED

Opposition Effort to Recommit Failed by Vote of 131 to 155.

EXPRESS AMENDMENT LOST

Democrats Refused to Vote on the Measure as Passed—Appropriations for Pensions.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The house today passed the war revenue reduction bill.

The opposition sought to recommit the bill with instructions to report back a measure reducing the revenue at least $70,000,000 and including a provision for an income tax so drawn as to escape an adverse decision of the supreme court. The motion failed 131 to 155.

Thereupon the bill was passed without the concurrence of the minority, who refrained from voting.

The amendment placed in the bill yesterday to tax express receipts was defeated on an aye and nay vote in the house 125 to 139.

The pension appropriation bill carrying $145,145,230 was passed in exactly 13 minutes.

After the bill had been reported to the house Mr. Payne demanded a separate vote on the Smith amendment placing a tax of one cent on each express package.

Mr. Underwood (Ala) demanded a separate vote on the Powers inheritance tax act, which especially exempted the estates of persons who died prior to June 13, 1898.

On an aye and no vote the house reversed its action of yesterday and defeated the Smith express receipt tax amendment 125 to 139.

The Powers amendment was adopted 84 to 53.

Mr. Richardson (Tenn) on behalf of the minority then moved to recommit the bill with instructions "to forthwith report a bill reducing the revenues under the war revenue act at least the sum of $70,000,000, the taxes remaining to be so apportioned as to be more equally and justly distributed and to remove from the articles most nearly the necessaries of life and which enter generally into consumption. The committee also will include in the bill a provision so framed as to accomplish the just ends of an income tax and yet escape the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the cases growing out of the Wilson tariff law."

The motion to recommit was lost 131 to 155.

The bill was then passed, the Democrats refraining from voting.

On motion of Mr. Barney (Wis.), the house went back into committee of the whole and took up the consideration of the pension appropriation bill. Mr. Barney stated that there was no new legislation on the bill. It was an exact copy of the bill for the current year, both as to language and amount. It carried $145,145,230.

The bill was read through and passed without debate or amendment in exactly thirteen minutes.

The speaker announced the resignation of Mr. Marsh (Ill.) as a member of the Booze investigation committee and Mr. Dick (Ohio) was appointed in his stead. Mr. Dick becomes chairman of the committee.

At 3:35 p. m. the house adjourned.

REICHSTAG ACCOMPLISHED MUCH IMPORTANT WORK

Berlin, Dec. 15.—The reichstag, after two months of hard work, has adjourned for the holidays. Besides contributing largely to clearing the political atmosphere, it did much preparatory work. Important interpellations on the coal famines, increasing the pensions of veterans, and relative to the Posadowski-Bueck affair, occasioned great discussion, incidentally eliciting valuable government information regarding government bills, like the supplementary appropriation for China, the budget, private insurance, and the re-organizing and regulation of mariners, provisions which have all gone to the committees with the assurance of their final passage.

The clear showing of the secretary of the imperial treasury, Dr. von Thiel- [illegible]

yet over. The influential Center party, through its leader, Herr Mueller-Fulda—pronounced against a continuance of the Anleihewirthschaft—"habit of incurring loans."

It was interesting to note that Count von Posadowski-Wehner, minister of the interior, who under Prince Hohenlohe magnified the danger of American competition to Germany, especially in the increase of American manufactures and imports, now, under Count von Buelow, has minimized this danger, although the imports have since doubled. Referring to American coal he said that at the most within a few years America will be able to supply part of the deficiency during famines.

Count von Buelow is still bitterly attacked by a majority of the press on account of the non-recent [illegible] of Mr. [illegible]

CLOSE OF THE SIX DAYS' RACE

Elkes and McFarland Won the Event by Only a Wheel's Length.

New York, Dec. 15.—Before nearly 20,000 people, jammed into every available corner of the great Madison Square Garden, Harry Elkes of Glens Falls, N. Y., and Floyd McFarland of San Jose, Ca., the American team won the six-day international bicycle race by a wheel's length from Burns Pierce of Boston and Archie McEachern of Toronto, the Canadian team. Caesar Simar of Paris and Jean Gougoltz of Monte Carlo, the French team, was third, a lap away. The distance covered by the winners was 2,628 miles and 7 laps, this being 104 miles and 7 laps behind the record of Miller and Waller, made last year. Karl Kiser of Berlin and Fritz Ryser of Berlin, the German team, were given fourth place, with 2,558 miles and 4 laps to their credit, they having retired from the track about two hours before the close of the race being satisfied that they could not possibly cover the 42 miles and 3 laps that lay between them and the leaders. Mitchell Frederick of Paris and Jean Fisher of Paris took fifth place, with 2,532 miles. They drew out at 7 o'clock tonight. Frank Waller, Boston, and W. C. Stinson of Boston, gave up just before 3 o'clock this morning content with sixth position and their 2,3?8 miles and 1 lap. O. V. Babcock of New York and Louis Gimm of Pittsburg, who after the accident to their partners rode for an individual score, were required by the management to withdraw from the track this afternoon. Babcock was then at 1,508 miles and 1 lap, six miles ahead of Gimm.

From 14 starters the race had narrowed down to three contestants for the final spurt at the close. All through the day the garden was packed. At 5 o'clock in the morning there were but five teams in the contest. They were Elkes and McFarland, Pierce and McEachern, Simar and Gougoltz, Kiser and Ryser, and Fischer and Frederick. The two leading teams and the Frenchmen were wary of the tricky Kiser, who had done such brilliant work on Friday and who had gained three laps on the leaders. Elkes and Simar had to resort to trickery to keep him back many times on Friday and this morning. Kiser, who gathers himself at the top of the bank for a spurt, and the moment he started out either Elkes or Simar would cut off his track, forcing him to slacken down. With the retirement of Waller and Stinson early in the

DOLPHIN HOPES TO GET HELP

It Is Alleged That Trainmen May Join the Strikers' Forces.

IN OWN INTEREST

Strong Representation to Be Made to the Santa Fe Officials.

URGING EARLY SETTLEMENT

President of Telegraphers' Union Expresses Utmost Confidence of Ultimate Victory.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 15.—Opinions here concerning the telegraphers' strike have materially changed today. Instead of the indifference which has been manifested by some of the railroad officials during the past few days a disposition to be constantly on the alert has shown itself. The telegraphers believe that the officials of the Santa Fe have at last become convinced that the strike means something. The cause of this is the unrest prevalent among the engineers, conductors and brakemen. It is regarded as almost a certainty that some of these workers will go on a strike within two days unless the differences between the company and operators are speedily adjusted. The reason of the trainmen for taking this step is not thought to comprehend so much sympathy for the operators as it does their own interests.

Said a prominent engineer today:

"If we suffer this thing to go by unquestioned, the right of the company to do as it pleases will be permanently established, and in spite of anything we can do the rights and privileges of organized labor will be hopelessly lost. It is the principle we are striving for and come what may the principle must and will be maintained that organized labors must have rights."

As far as can be learned there have not yet been any conferences held between the telegraphers and the representatives of the trainmen's organization. There is an air of mystery about all the transactions, however, which makes it amount to a practical certainty that there will be something done within a short time.

expect in the way of support from other organizations. Come around tomorrow and I think I will have something to tell that will make the people unanimously of the opinion that there is something in the strike."

The Santa Fe officials deny that there have been any representations made to them by the officers of the trainmen's organization. According to the best information that can be received, however, presentations will be made to the officers of the road Monday and they will be informed that the best thing they can do will be to adjust things with the operators.

H. B. Perham of St. Louis, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers and William Mason of the conductors are in the city and rumor has it that something important will result from their visits.

Headquarters for the striking telegraphers have not been removed from Topeka. Some morning papers erroneously had it that headquarters had been established in Chicago with President Dolphin and Chairman Newman installed therein. President Dolphin still directs operations from here. Mr. Newman is away on a secret mission at a nearby city.

Vice President Pierson reported to his chief the status of affairs on the Gulf in the following dispatch:

"We are not losing an inch of ground down here. Passenger trains arriving very late. Not six operators on Gulf. Officials very sore and refuse to be interviewed.

"The Oklahoma division report sets forth that Superintendent Tice's special had to flag from Bliss to Red Rock because day operator could not take train order. Operator at Bliss wired resignation Thursday. Boys at Perry pulled out two non-union operators. The way the company is trying to work the [illegible]

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DETAILS OF THE DISASTER

London, Dec. 15.—Lord Kitchener, under date of December 15, reports to the war office from Pretoria, as follows:

"Clements has come to see me. He says the four companies of the Northumberlands held out on the hill as long as their ammunition lasted. The Boer force attacking the hill was 2,000 strong, while another force of 1,000 attacked Clements' camp. By 6:20 a. m., the hill was carried. Reinforcements of one company of the Yorkshires failed to reach the top. Clements' retirement was carried out with regularity, but, as many native drivers bolted, a considerable amount of transportation was lost. All their ammunition not taken away was destroyed. He reports that all behaved very well. Broadwood has gone to Rustenburg and supports Oliphant's Nek, which has been reinforced.

"A flag of truce which has come into Commando Nek for the Boers says Joubert's son was killed and further reports their losses very heavy."

An earlier dispatch from Lord Kitchener reads as follows:

"Pretoria, Dec. 14.—Clements brought in his force to Commando Nek, unopposed. The casualties were, I regret to say, heavy—killed five officers and nine of other ranks; missing, 18 officers and 555 of other ranks. These latter were four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers who were stationed on the hill and some Yeomanry and other details sent up to support them. Names and nature of wounds are being telegraphed from Cape Town.

"Broadwood's brigade took no part in the engagement. The Boers suffered severely. Knox drove De Wet north to the Thabanchu-Ladybrand line, which was held by our troops. De Wet's force, about 3,000 strong, made several attempts to get through during the day, assisted by a force of Boers operating from the north. These attacks were driven, though some of the Boers from the south were able to get through the line."

Wiring later, Lord Kitchener reports that while passing the lines in the neighborhood of Thabanch, De Wet's force lost considerably. The South African Light Horse and Thornycraft's mounted infantry captured a 15-pounder, taken at Dewetsdorp, a pompom, several wagons with ammunition, 22 prisoners and some horses and mules. A portion of the enemy has not been able to pass north.

TELLER ARGUED AGAINST HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY

Washington, Dec. 15.—The senate transacted no business of importance today in open session, the entire time being spent in executive session on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Immediately after going into executive session the senate resumed consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, Senator Teller taking the floor and continuing his argument against the treaty. He contended for the right of any nation to abrogate a treaty at any time and said it would be perfectly competent for the United States to arbitrarily cancel the agreement with Great Britain whenever this country might so desire.

After the proceedings had continued for some time and when it became apparent that many senators were not in the chamber, the absence of a quorum was suggested, and when a call brought in a sufficient number to allow business to proceed, a mild filibuster was started to secure an adjournment until Monday.

It is the opinion of the friends of the treaty that its opponents are trying now to find means of postponing the final vote on the treaty until after the holidays. At 2 o'clock there was a motion to adjourn and a yea and nay vote was demanded upon it. The motion was voted down.

Efforts were made to reach an agreement for a vote on the Hay-Pauncefote

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G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Burlington and Rock Island Make One Cent Rate to Denver Conditionally.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Railroads in the Western Passenger association will make a one-cent rate for the Grand Army encampment at Denver next year providing that the executive committee of the Grand Army at their meeting in Denver Monday agree to postpone the date of the encampment to September.

The proposition for this rate was put to the Western Passenger association today by the Burlington and Rock Island roads with the notice that should other roads concerned reject the proposition the Rock Island and Burlington would make the rate independently. This is tantamount to forcing all the roads of the association to make the rate.

That the date of the encampment will be postponed until some time in September is said to be assured. The railroads and the executive committee of the G. A. R. have been in a deadlock over rates since the encampment here last summer. The railroads declared that owing to the heavy tourist business during the summer they could not haul the encampment business at the rate demanded without a heavy loss. Had the roads not come to terms before Monday it is said the executive committee was prepared to order the place of encampment changed to Cincinnati.

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cussion and study of public questions, I have taken this method because I will best accomplish the purpose which I have in view. Through a paper I will be able to keep in touch with social, economic and political problems. The paper will, at the same time, if successful, provide an income sufficient for my pecuniary needs, and this kind of work will allow me more time with my family than I have been able to enjoy for several years past.

"I expect to lecture occasionally, especially in college towns, where I can speak to students, but my principal work will be done with my pen, or perhaps, I should say, with the pencil.

"The paper will be called the Commoner and will defend the principles set forth in the Kansas City platform. I shall be publisher and editor and Lincoln will be the place of publication."

The exact date of the first issue of the Commoner has not been decided upon, nor is Mr. Bryan ready to announce the names of members of his staff. He said this evening, however, that he had arranged for such assistance as he would require. For the present, he said, the mechanical work would be done in a city printing house. The size and make-up of the paper are not yet determined.

Mr. Bryan immediately after Christmas expects to go to Florida to be present at the inauguration of his cousin, Governor-elect Jennings, and on his return will devote his time to his newspaper venture.

BOUTELLE'S HEALTH.

Portland, Me., Dec. 15.—A special to the Press from Washington says:

The exact condition of Congressman Charles A. Boutelle's health has been given in writing by Dr. Edward Cowles, superintendent of the McLean hospital, Waverly, Mass., in connection with the proposition to place him on the retired list of the navy. Dr. Cowles says:

"Charles A. Boutelle has been a patient in this hospital since Dec. 27, 1899. His mental disturbance, disorder of speech, etc., are symptomatic of brain disease, associated with chronic renal and cardiac lesions.

"The patient is intelligent in the expression of his own thoughts and in the understanding of other persons, except for the remaining mental disturbance, which at times become aggravated.

"The future progress of Mr. Boutelle's illness depends upon that of the renal and cardiac disease and further cerebral changes. At the present time the indications are not so favorable as formerly for a degree of recovery, of which there has appeared reason for being hopeful, but his mental improvement is likely to continue and he may be expected to become well enough to return to his own home. In my own opinion he should never resume the cares of actual life nor undertake any business responsibilities, and he may live but a few years."

NEW YORK SHAKE-UP.

New York, Dec. 15.—A big shake-up of police officials was announced at police headquarters today. The transfers include a number of deputy chief inspectors and 15 captains, including Captain McCluskey of the detective bureau, who is replaced by Captain Titus of the Eldridge street station. The reason given for the shake up was that it "was for the good of the service."

Chief Devery made the changes without orders from the commissioners or consultation with them. Every one at headquarters was astonished by the shake-up.

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mand, on the highly satisfactory condition of the empire's finances caused stormy debates and an enormous amount of press comment which is not

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BRITISH COMMENT ON THE CANAL

London, Dec. 15.—In view of the events in South Africa, it is scarcely surprising that the republic refuses to be cajoled into taking a burning interest in the Nicaragua canal, in spite of the special American cable dispatches, which break the records for length and seriousness.

The London Times correspondent today makes a passionate comparison between the present stage of affairs and that which existed at the time of the Venezuela dispute, and bitterly arraigns President McKinley and the senate, yet Lord Pauncefote has not cabled a word to the foreign office, which only heard of the vote on the Davis amendment through the Associated Press. Such pessimistic and indignant cable messages as most of the London dailies are receiving from their American correspondents find no responsive echo in Downing street, where deprecation is freely expressed of these cabled efforts to apprise the British public of how badly the senate is alleged to be treating their government.

The foreign office officials, while expecting the treaty to be amended, were frankly surprised at the size of the majority, which served more than anything else to open their eyes to the fact that there was no truth in the cabled statements that the railroad interests were solely responsible for the opposition or that irrational jingoism had suddenly become epidemic in the United States. There exists in the foreign office a sane appreciation of the American objections to building the canal.

MEMORABLE SESSION OF THE PARLIAMENT

London, Dec. 15.—The first session of the new parliament just closed will ever be memorable, owing to the extent to which personalities were introduced. The deliberations resulted in the voting of £16,000,000 for the year, yet this was almost forgotten in the flood of personal attack and defense which permeated the proceedings as never did before in the history of Westminster. Briefly summed up it may be said that Mr. Chamberlain, the center of this movement, has come out of it little the worse.

The denouncement of nepotism, exemplified by Lord Salisbury's "Cecil cabinet," has accomplished nothing, though the crusade against cabinet ministers holding directorships has brought about more resignations of such positions than expected. Dealing with the latter phase, the Spectator declares that the English democracy, like the American, threatens to drive out of politics the men best qualified to be ministers, adding:

"When we are reduced to the plain men of France or the professional politicians of America, the democracy will learn that political genius is worth money."

Public opinion on both this topic and the inclusion in the government of so many of Lord Salisbury's relatives is much divided, without regard to party lines, though the Liberals appear satisfied with the efforts to impress on the country this curious condition of affairs.

Apart from these questions which have plunged even the sedate lords into a vortex of personalities, the accom-

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Safe Cracked in Colorado City P. O.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Some time early yesterday morning burglars broke into Sherman's book store in Colorado City and robbed the safe of about $80 in cash. Entrance was affected through the back door of the building and the safe was blown open with nitro-glycerine, which completely demolished the door and otherwise damaged the safe so that it cannot be used again. The combination on the outside of the safe was knocked off with a heavy piece of iron and a hole was bored in the door just below the combination. Mail bags from the postoffice, which is in the same building, were used to muffle the sound of the explosion.

When Howard Sherman, who is the proprietor's son, opened the store yesterday morning about 7 o'clock the room was full of smoke and the place smelled as if some powder had been burned in it. Upon investigation it was found that the door of the safe was open and about $80 missing. Near the safe he found a sledge hammer, some drills, and part of a heavy car axle, which evidently had been used in forcing open the door. The postoffice occupies the rear portion of the building and it was found that a large hole had been made in the back door so that the latch could be raised by putting a hand inside. Later it was found that the sledge hammer and axle belonged to Mr. N. Cotton, who owns a blacksmith shop in Colorado City and that they had been stolen from him some time previous to the robbery of Sherman's safe.

A curious fact of the robbery is that the burglars never touched $55 which was in another drawer in the safe although that drawer was not locked. This might have been because they were in a hurry but they had time enough to eat some apples and smoke cigars, the remains of which were found back of the counter.

The cash drawer was broken open but it was empty. The safe in the postoffice contained something over $1000, but there was no attempt made to rob it, and the only thing touched in the latter place was the mail bags which were used to muffle the sound of the explosion, as stated. There is a lodging house directly underneath the store, but the people sleeping there were not even awakened by the noise which demonstrates that the safe crackers were not new in the business. There were also some people asleep in the rooms above the store but they heard nothing of the explosion.

The safe which was blown open is one which belonged to the old Gold Coin saloon and is a very old model. The force of the explosion tore the back part of the door, which contains the ballast and combination, completely away from the iron front and the latter was bent back so far that it was almost broken in two. There is no clew as to who committed the robbery. However, the police are working on the case very diligently.

ALL THE NEWS

STATE

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Goldfield scored a point against Victor in the war over water rates alleged to be due by securing an order from the district court compelling the city of Victor to turn water into the Goldfield mains.

Lyons, Boulder county, has paid off one-half of its total indebtedness of $....

Anaconda is to have a new weekly, the first number to appear December 22.

Florence meat dealers allege that horse flesh has been put on the market there.

William Dexter Brown and Miss Florence Edna Lockin, of Pueblo, were married last evening.

Thomas Carneal Spears and Maud Rosamond Levens, popular young people of Cripple Creek, were married yesterday.

A party of Rio Grande surveyors is surveying a line from Crestone to Moffat and it is said the company will commence to build the new line early in the new year.

Fire in the building occupied by the City Package and Delivery company at 1534 Champa street, Denver, caused the death of 16 horses, and total damage of about $3,500.

Denver police have added two more to their collection of suspected hold-ups, making seven in all now under arrest.

Biennial report of the state school of mines shows there are 234 students in the school, of whom 154 live in Colorado.

Fred G Shaffer and John D. Williamson, both of Denver, expect to start a Republican paper at Idaho Springs.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Judge Belford has started for Washington, D. C., in the interest of prominent merchants of Manila.

Colorado Stock Growers convention is in session in Denver.

There is a disagreement between [illegible]

Stock exchange will secure larger and more convenient quarters the first of the year.

Cripple Creek Woodmen gave a very successful minstrel performance last evening.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Biennial report of the state lunacy commission shows urgent needs.

Owners of the Bison and Pinto claims (Cripple Creek district) have brought suit against the Altman water company for damages alleged to have been sustained by the overflow of a reservoir.

Young Corbett of Denver defeated Reddy Coogan in the third round of what was to have been a 20-round fight in Cripple Creek last night.

A case arising in Pueblo county may necessitate a decision upon the question of whether or not a non-resident alien can recover damages.

S. R. Simpson, the Pueblo attorney who was convicted of perjury, has been sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary.

Among the nominations sent to the United States senate yesterday was that of Orlando Rogers, to be postmaster at Independence.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The appointment of Nimrod S. Walpole of Pueblo as Indian agent of the Jicarilla agency in New Mexico has been confirmed by the United States senate.

A daring attempt was made at an early hour this (Sunday) morning to rob the Pointer ore house.

The Denver board of aldermen killed the bill for a license fee of $250 for each boxing entertainment.

Representative Bell has introduced a measure in the national house for the diversion of the Gunnison and Grande rivers into the Uncompahgre valley for purpose of reclaiming arid lands.

The case against Mrs. Wright and W. P. Neff, suspected of the alleged poisoning of George Barber at Pagosa Springs, is likely to be dropped because of lack of evidence.

The building in which the first newspaper published in Denver was issued, will be placed in the city park and will

in order to save his crew from being struck by a switch engine.

Word has reached Leadville that the United States circuit court of appeals has denied the motion for a rehearing in the case involving the Maid and Henrietta mines.

Tom Ellis of Denver was sentenced to 9 days in jail for stealing a buggy whip.

Governor Mount of Indiana has made another requisition on Governor Thomas for Clifton Oxman, wanted for fraud.

Robert Reno of Denver committed suicide by shooting.

Chas. Abrahams and Peter Semington have been bound over to the district court at Denver for sending obscene letters through the mails.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

John P. Brown of the Plateau valley, Mesa county, has sold his 200-acre ranch, together with live stock, farming implements, etc. to A. J. Saunders of Routt county for $20,000 cash.

Grand Junction city council is negotiating for the purchase of the electric light plant in that city.

Hon. C. S. Sprague of El Paso county is not and has not been a candidate for speaker of the house of representatives; he is for Col. B. F. Montgomery for that position.

The state supreme court has declared unconstitutional the law permitting verdict in certain cases by three-fourths of a jury.

Biennial reports of the state treasurer, normal school and reformatory have made public and are outlined in the Gazette's Denver special this morning.

A special meeting has been called by the Cripple Creek and Victor trades assemblies for the purpose of organizing a district trades assembly.

Excavators in Pueblo uncovered what is supposed to be the remains of a mastodon: one tusk six feet in length and eight inches in diameter was recovered.

Governor Thomas has honored the requisition of Governor Mount of Indiana for Clifton Oxman, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

WASHINGTON

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Senate in executive session, by vote of 55 to 17 adopted the amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty authorizing the United States to defend its interests in the canal.

The open session of the senate was largely devoted to a forcible address by Senator Hanna advocating the ship subsidy bill.

The house continued its debate upon the war revenue bill with no features of particular interest.

The president has nominated John W. Yerkes of Kentucky to be commissioner of internal revenue.

The nomination of Judson C. Clements of Georgia to be interstate commerce commissioner, was sent to the senate. Mr. Clements succeeds himself.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The military academy bill was reported to the house. It carries $699,151, which is $316,398 below the estimates and slightly above the bill of last year.

The senate in executive session agreed to give its adhesion to the convention to regulate the importation of intoxicating liquors into certain regions of Africa.

A bill was passed by the house authorizing the secretary of the interior to fix the boundary between Texas and Oklahoma and to inquire into the claims of the state of Texas for moneys expended while Greer county was a part of Texas.

The house committee on census, by a vote of 7 to 6, agreed to report the Hopkins reapportionment bill, leaving the total membership of the house at 357, as at present, and re-arranging a number of state delegations. The bill will not be taken up until after the holidays.

The senate has agreed to vote on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty on Thursday.

FOREIGN

(From Thursday's Daily.)

a Leadville miner, died in Pueblo yesterday.

The annual rugby football match between Oxford and Cambridge was won by Oxford by two goals to a goal and a try.

The Americans were the only foreigners at the dinner given at the Yildiz palace Monday. The sultan sat between the grand vizier and the United States charge d'affaires, Mr. Griscom, and showed unusual cordiality.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, and Sir Matthew White Ridley, who was home secretary in the last cabinet, have been elevated to the peerage.

The Peking correspondent of the London Daily Mail, wiring Tuesday and confirming the reports of the agreement as to the collective note, says that a committee of representatives of the powers has been chosen to regulate the conference with the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Emperor Nicholas has begun going into the open air, sitting on a veranda, yesterday; subsequently he received one of the ministers in audience.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The Scotch iron and steel manufacturers are said to be considering closing their works during January in view of the scarcity of orders and the high price of fuel.

Rev. Robert Jeffray, who has just returned from six years' mission work in China, says that he is in possession of the information that Thibet is anxious to cast off the yoke of China and has been making overtures first to Great Britain and then to Russia to help her. She has invited both these nations to open Thibet to the commerce of the world.

Lord Kitchener reports that eighteen officers and 555 men are missing from General Clements' forces.

The official report of the finances of the Paris exposition shows a loss of 2,000,000 francs. The total of expenditures is 116,500,000 francs. The receipts amounted to 114,500,000 francs. The loss is less than in the case of either of the preceding expositions.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The San Shi bank of Yokohama has failed, owing 100,000 yen, in consequence of the defalcation of the cashier of the Tokio branch. He lost 70,000 yen speculating and then absconded.

Two thousand shops and houses were burned at Canton November 16. About 40 natives perished.

Governor Nieh of Kiang Su has sent a present of silks, satins and embroideries worth 60,000 taels to the empress dowager at Sian for her birthday.

The British are continually receiving reports of dissatisfaction from the districts around Peking under their special charge. The officer in command has informed General Gazelle that armed bands of native Christians from the village of Soura-noona five miles south of Peking are constantly moving about and levying blackmail. The marauders are Catholics, led by a French missionary wearing Chinese clothing.

Sir Ernest Mason Satow, British minister at Peking demands a modification of certain points in joint note drafted by foreign envoys and delay is expected to result.

While the foreign ministers are haggling in Peking, Russia is strengthening her position in Manchuria.

By orders of the emperor a portion of the returning German troops from China were accorded an ovation.

A German training frigate sank off Malaga, northeast of Gibraltar and forty persons were drowned.

Since the United States has been successful in her efforts for settlement with Turkey, Great Britain is urging the sultan to pay claims of British citizens.

Both the Colombian government troops and rebels lost heavily in the recent fighting at Tumaco.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

A dispatch received in Berlin from Peking dated Dec. 16, says Li Hung Chang

time considered the wealthiest Irishman in America.

An earthquake shock lasting nearly a minute was experienced in Joplin, Mo., at 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning. The motion was from north to south and of a quivering nature. No damage is reported.

The state superintendent of insurance, Edward T. Orear, has revoked the license to do business in Missouri granted to the Order of Chosen Friends.

Commencing January 1 the Calumet & Hecla Mining company will increase the wages of its 4,000 employes 3½ per cent. Last March the company raised the wages of its employes 10 per cent.

Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the defaulting teller of the First National bank of New York, was arraigned before Judge Thomas in the criminal part of the United States circuit court and pleaded not guilty. The trial was set for December 26.

Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago has undertaken a personal investigation to ascertain whether or not the McGovern-Gans contest last night was a "fake." He declared today that if the facts satisfied him that either or both the participants arranged to "quit" he will never issue another license to boxing promoters. Just how the mayor purposes getting at the bottom of the muddle is a mystery.

L. E. Rhinsel, postmaster of Lancaster, Pa., was found dead in his office, having committed suicide. The unlighted gas jets and gas stove were turned on full. Financial troubles are ascribed as the cause.

Senator W. A. Clark of Montana has completed the purchase of mining property offered by the Rosario Mining company of Fort Worth for $1,800,000. The mines are gold and silver producing and in the state of Chihuahua. They have been worked since 1835 and the expert whom Senator Clark sent to examine them reported that there are large bodies of ore still on hand that would pay working.

Mayor Adolph Prosskauer, head of the Jewish order of B'Nai B'Rith, is dead.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The next convention of the National W. C. T. U. will be held in Fort Worth, Texas if suitable accommodations can be obtained.

Prof. Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago, has started for a six months' trip among some of the unknown tribes of Mexico. The Lacandones, one of the tribes he expects to visit, are one of the least known peoples in the western hemisphere.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The committee of the Protective Association of Professional Baseball Players issued a statement concerning the action of the national league magnates.

Most of the contestants in the six day bicycle race are knocked out and some are in the hospital.

Supt. Tice of the Oklahoma division of the Santa Fe says the strike is past history and he has all the operators needed.

At Dougherty, I. T., unknown persons smashed the Santa Fe station windows with stones and fired on the new operator. Marshals who were protecting the building exchanged several shots with the miscreants. No one was hurt.

Johnny Nelson at Los Angeles, California defeated Gus Lawson in the 15 mile motor paced race and clipped 16 seconds from the distance. The time made was 24:57.

Representatives of various railway orders met General Manager Mudge of the Santa Fe yesterday and offered to mediate between the road and the striking telegraphers.

Sol Wolfe, retail clothier, of Chicago, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $250,000; assets $130,000. Henry L. Wilson, an attorney has been appointed receiver. The largest creditors are Chicago, Philadelphia and New York men.

Fire at Sheboygan, Wisconsin destroyed a tannery and destroyed much other property.

Large numbers of Filipinos are taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Operations in Luzon are meeting with

adelphia smelter from the Patagonian mine in Arizona, and the rock was found to contain good values in silver and lead.

The stock of the Mint company, owning the Irish Mollie and Keystone claims on Gold hill, was listed yesterday in the prospects list. Fifteen cents was bid for it, and 20 asked.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The market yesterday on the local mining stock exchange was lighter than the day before, and prices, almost without exception, weakened fractionally. In the morning Jack Pot sold up to 75, but it lost ½ in the afternoon.

The officers of the Magna Charta will make every effort to redeem their properties which were sold very quietly three years ago for $8.61, and nothing known of it until the deed was delivered to the purchaser last Thursday.

The Bonnie Nell company will put in a new compressor immediately and then resume work more vigorously than before on their Raven hill claim.

Mr. Francis Obls De Costa, a well known mining engineer, came west to turn down a Cripple Creek proposition in behalf of his constituents, but goes east heartily commending it.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

A correct drawing of the recently consolidated Doctor-Jack Pot group is given, together with some facts concerning the property, on page 8.

The management of the Burns claim is to change hands, pending which the Bankers Leasing company has suspended work. The report that Wrockloff has thrown up his lease is untrue.

The Metallic Gold Extraction company of Florence has notified a well known Cripple Creek shipper that low grade ores must be held back. All mills are swamped with work.

The Golden Eagle company have granted a lease on their Comstock lode on Raven hill. It runs for eighteen months from yesterday and calls for 25 per cent flat royalties and good work.

Gold Coin Consolidated Gold Mines and Bull Hill Consolidated companies declared dividends yesterday. The last named was incorporated less than six months ago.

Output of the Gold Coin will be increased the first of the year from 100 tons to about 135 tons per day.

The market yesterday on the local mining stock exchange was quite lively but developed a great deal of weakness. The majority of the stocks were fractionally lower, and Acacia was especially weak at 28 cents.

The notices of the annual meeting of the Isabella Gold Mining company have been sent out. The proxies are something of an enigma, being different from those generally used.

Three big and important strikes have been made in the Portland territory during the past week or ten days, one in a new cross vein at a depth of 1,000 feet.

The recent discovery in the Anaconda territory proves to be the downward extension of the old Anaconda vein. Six feet of ore averages from $40 to $50 per ton.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The market yesterday on the local mining exchange was light and weak. The majority of the stocks were greatly depreciated. Acacia was the heaviest trader, but gained little strength.

A new parallel vein has been cut at a depth of 350 feet on the May Belle claim of the C. C. G. Exploration company. The vein is 18 inches wide and carries a high-grade sylvanite streak.

At the annual meeting of the Cripple Creek Columbia stockholders yesterday, the control went into the hands of Messrs. Barbee and Dudley. The new vein has widened out to four feet, all of shipping ore.

The management of the Elkton company will haul its ore to the narrow gauge railroad if there is any further difficulty about broad gauge cars. The mine is making a great production.

The Last Stake Leasing company, working on the claim of the same name on Battle mountain, will install a plant of machinery at once, and then go to a depth of 200 feet.

FRITZ THIES, Wholesale Liquor Dealer, Distributor, Denver, Colo.

Broadston, Thomas E. Andrews, William M. Snyder and Richard Stevens, all of Ellicott, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 22, 1901, viz: Thomas E. Andrews, of Ellicott, Colo.; H. E. 8724, for the N.W. ¼ Sec. 17, Tp. 14 S, R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hannah Broadston, William M. Snyder, Richard Stevens and Clara Andrews, all of Ellicott Colo.

J. R. Gordon, Register.

First insertion, Dec. 12, 1900.
Last insertion, Jan. 16, 1901.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the stockholders of the El Reno Mining company, a corporation, the said El Reno Mining company has been dissolved.

In witness whereof the said El Reno Mining company has caused these presents to be executed by its president and secretary and its corporate seal to be hereto attached.

(Seal.) The El Reno Mining Company.
By C. N. Miller, President.
E. M. Schornherst, Secretary.

MINING APPLICATION.

No. 3103.

U. S. Land Office, Pueblo, Colo.
November 12, 1900.

Notice is hereby given, that the Red Cross Gold Mining company, by August Huber, its agent, whose postoffice address is Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, has this day filed its application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the Yellow No. 2, Reeves and Hope mine or vein, bearing gold and silver, with surface ground of the said Yellow No. 2 Reeves and Hope lodes each 300 feet in width, situate, lying and being in the Cripple Creek mining district, County of El Paso, State of Colorado, and known and designated by the field notes and official plat, on file in this office, as Lot No. 14001 in Township 14 South, Range 68 West of Sixth Principal Meridian.

The exterior boundaries of said Lot No. 14001 being as follows, to-wit:

Variation 14° 30' east.

Yellow No. 2 lode beginning at corner No. 1, whence bears the N. W. cor. sec. 27, T. 14 S., R. 68 W., S. 53° 41' E. 8455.74 feet, running thence N. 18° 18' E. 300 ft. to cor. No. 2; thence N 71° 42' W. 1500 ft. to cor. No. 3; thence S. 18° 18' W. 300 ft. to cor. No. 4; thence S. 71° 42' E. 1500 ft. to cor. No. 1. The Reeves lode: Beginning at cor. No. 1, whence bears the N. W. cor. sec. 27, T. 14 S., R. 68 W., S. 64° 16' 30" E. 8798.78 ft., running thence N. 71° 42' E. 207.58 ft. to cor. No. 2; thence N. 5° 33' E. 1500 ft. to cor. No. 3; thence S. 71° 42' E. 367.56 ft. to cor. No. 4; thence S. 5° 33' W. 1500 ft. to cor. No. 1. The Hope lode:

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.
Nov. 17, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: William Gaines of Peyton, H. E. 3,575, for the N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼, S ½ N. W. ¼ Sec 5, and S. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 6, T. 13 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James G. Brown and Albert Oliger of Peyton, Colo., Robert Mitchell of Falcon, Colo., and Perry D. Babcock and William C. Bagby of Surber, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: Nancy Marshall of Peyton, Colo., H. E. 8,627, for the S ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 5, and W. ½ N. E. ¼, and N. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ Sec. 8, T. 13 S., R. 63 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Gaines, James G. Brown and Albert Oliger of Peyton, Colo., Robert Mitchell of Falcon, Colo., Perry D. Babcock and William C. Bagby of Surber, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: James G. Brown of Peyton, Colo., H. E. 8,373, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 24, T. 12, R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Robert Mitchell of Falcon, Colo., Albert Oliger and William Gaines of Peyton, Colo., and Perry D. Babcock of Surber, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: Robert Mitchell of Falcon, Colo., H. E. 9,089, for the lots 2 and 3, S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ N. E. Sec 6, T. 13 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Gaines, James G. Brown and Albert Oliger of Peyton, Colo., and Perry D. Babcock of Surber, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: Albert Oliger of Calhan, Colo., H. E. 8,216, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 5, T 13 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James G. Brown, William Gaines, Frederick Northvang and Amos W. Sonnoff, all of Peyton, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: Perry D. Babcock of Surber, Colo., H. E. 8,673, for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 17, T. 13 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Robert Mitchell of Falcon, Colo., William Gaines, James G. Brown and Albert Oliger of Peyton, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 4, 1901, viz: Benjamin S. Garvin, of Amo, Colo., H. E., 8,156; for the S.E. ¼ Sec. 4, Tp. 14 S., R. 64 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Daniel Chase, Mrs. Ida Anderson, John Gerstin, Daniel Davis, Orley C. Van Syoc and Hattie Howard, all of Amo, Colo.

Notice is hereby given that John P

coroner Stock of Arapahoe county and Chemist Sewall of Denver over the latter's report in the Pagosa Springs alleged poisoning; the chemist claims he was employed by the insurance companies and refused to give his report to the coroner.

Samuel Mason, the young man struck by a Denver tramway car Saturday, died yesterday.

It is reported that the Denver Mining serve as a museum of early Colorado journalism.

A proposition is under discussion to move the old state capitol building from Colorado City to the City park of the present capital.

(From Monday's Daily.)

James Donohue a section foreman of the D. & R. G. at Leadville lost his life

It is reported in London that the negotiations of the powers in regard to the Joint China note were concluded satisfactorily, all agreeing to the conditions identically outlined by Count von Buelow, the imperial chancellor of Germany, November 19, with the exception of the introductory clause saying the demands are irrevocable, which is eliminated.

Hugh R. McCormick, believed to be is suffering from influenza. The dispatch also denies that the dowager empress is going to Cheng-tu, province of Sze-chuen.

It is reported that the cross of the Legion of Honor has been conferred upon Madam Morosthorn, wife of the Austrian charge d'affairs at Peking, for her heroic conduct and assistance to the French during the siege of the legation.

An official dispatch from Malaga received in Berlin accounts for 314 survivors out of the 450 persons who were on board the German training frigate Gneisenau, which foundered at the entrance to the port of Malaga.

It is rumored that the commander of the Gneisenau, the German training ship which foundered at Malaga, committed suicide when he saw that all was lost. A nephew of the imperial chancellor, Count von Bulow, named Berdt, was among the saved, though he was injured about the head.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The official vote in Texas was: Democratic 267,422; Republican 130,664; Populist 20,861; Prohibition 2,664; Social Democratic 846; Socialist Labor 62.

The board of directors of the Santa Fe will meet in Topeka today for the regular session. Most of the members are already in the city. Among the important items of business will be the strike situation.

The official election returns for West Virginia are: McKinley 1,0,821; Bryan 86,8-7.

Miss Helen Baird, formerly leading lady in "The Man from Mex co," known in private life as Miss Lena London Baker, died in St. Luke's hospital, St. Paul, Minn., from typhoid pneumonia.

The University of California has reopened negotiations with Columbia University on the proposition to have a Columbia football team visit the Pacific coast and play the students of the Golden Gate during the Christmas vacation.

Mr. Herbert Stewart Stone and Miss Mary Grigsby McCormick, both of Chicago, were married in Baltimore, their wedding being one of the social events of the present season.

General Russell A. Alger was awakened by some one prowling about his residence and started to investigate. The burglar escaped. An investigation showed $300 worth of silver ware had been taken.

The Woman's Relief corps of Iowa has arranged to erect a monument at Gettysburg in honor of Jennie Wade, the only woman killed during the battle of Gettysburg.

The 1,000 employes of the Jones & Laughlin iron and steel plants at Pittsburg have been notified that the individual wage contracts made two years ago will be renewed for the ensuing year, with no reduction in pay. It is believed that similar action will be taken by the Carnegie company and the workmen are jubilant.

Representative Hitt of Illinois has made formal announcement of his candidacy for the United States senate.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Western baseball league for next season will be composed of eight cities, as follows: St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, Des Moines, Omaha and either Pueblo or Sioux City.

George A. Fuller of Chicago, one of the most widely known contracting architects in the country, is dead. Mr. Fuller was the originator of the modern steel skeleton building, and erected the first building of that character that was constructed in the United States, the Tacoma building in Chicago.

Edward Ryan, a millionaire merchant, died at his residence in Hancock, Mich., yesterday. He was at one

MISS KRIS KINGLE.
(Copyrighted, 1900, Wm. R. Miller.)

Here's a novel Santa Claus
Reining in her trusty steeds;
Steadily and true they serve her,
Eagerly they fill her needs.

'Tis a strangely mixed condition,
Tell me, is it not, I pray?
Instead of reindeers in the harness
Here's a dear within the sleigh.
—Jean C. Havez.

The Weekly Gazette
Published Every Wednesday
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

CHEERING NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

MOST cheering news continues to come from the Philippines in the reports of the surrender of large bodies of insurgents and their acceptance of the oath of allegiance to this country.

The strength of the insurrection was undoubtedly based upon a misapprehension of the character, the purposes and the aims of the Americans. The Filipinos were taught to believe by unscrupulous agitators that the United States intended to oppress them and reduce them to servitude. They were also led to believe that a vigorous show of opposition would be sufficient to drive the Americans from the islands and leave them free to follow their own plans in regard to them. And there is no doubt that these agitators were powerfully helped by a small number of persons in the United States, both in convincing the Filipinos that the Americans intended to oppress them, and that the Filipinos might drive the Americans out of the islands by continuing their resistance.

To overcome these prejudices and to correct these misunderstandings it was absolutely essential that the islanders should have a taste of American methods of government. As long as the American with his rifle and the Filipino with his bolo were confronting each other across a river or the former was chasing the latter through a swamp, the opportunity for explanat on or proof of good faith was not a good one. But if the Filipinos will give the Americans the opportunity to show what they intend to do in the islands and a practical illustration of their methods of government, there is no doubt that the reasonable among them will recognize that the conditions under American rule are greatly superior to anything that existed under Spanish control, and that they are also probably better than could be expected under a condition of native independence.

Such a fair trial of American methods is promised as a result of the surrender of the insurgent bands and their oath of allegiance to the United States. Spain was able to rule the island by stern y suppressing every revolt, yet her injustice was such that insurrection continued to break out every few years. The Americans will maintain peace by removing every reasonable cause of revolt. They will give the islanders a better government than they could possibly establish for themselves, they will give them a training in the art of free government which they could otherwise obtain only after long and costly experience and at the cost of many mistakes, and they will give them whatever measure of independence the islanders may intelligently desire and merit in the future.

The situation in the Philippines is encouraging. The flames of revolt are dying out, and under the new conditions the natives themselves will in a short time become the most earnest advocates and supporters of the American rule.

THE ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

ONE of the most important gatherings of the year is the national arbitration conference which is now in session in New York city. The object of the meeting is to discuss general industrial conditions involving the relations of capital and labor, and to promote the practice of arbitration in the settlements of industrial disputes.

The conference can hardly fail to do a great deal of good. It may be truthfully said that at the present time arbitration is already in practice as the rule rather than

THE CONDITIONS IN ROUTT COUNTY.

A WEEK before last one of the weekly papers in Routt county published an article in regard to a "reign of terror" alleged to exist in the western part of that county, in which two settlers had already been murdered, and others had been notified to leave the country. According to this story the assassinations and threats were the result of a successful effort to turn a sentiment against desperadoes to the detriment of innocent persons.

In calling the attention of the proper authorities to the matter the Routt county paper has done an unquestioned public service, and there is apparently no doubt that prompt action should be taken by the proper authorities. Routt county just at present is coming into the public view conspicuously as a field for investment, and the people of northwestern Colorado cannot afford to give color in any way to the stories that life and property are unsafe in that region.

On the other hand, the sensational statements in regard to the matter which are beginning to find their way into outside papers will do a great deal of harm and no good. Nothing is easier than to exaggerate matters of this kind, and the neighborhood quarrel which is too common incident of frontier life may easily become a source of considerable harm to the interests of that section of country. Routt county by the way is about as large as the state of Connecticut, and intending visitors need not be seriously alarmed over a disturbance that is limited to a small community in the extreme western part.

THE SURPLUS AND REVENUE REFORM.

THERE is not a Democrat in all congress who looks with favor on a surplus. It is contrary to the principles of Democracy and utterly inconsistent with its practice to have more money coming in than is needed for government expenses and the accumulation of a surplus is something that the party was never guilty of and presumably never will be.

The Republican party does not accumulate a surplus intentionally. It provides for reasonable needs of the government in a reasonable way and it exercises due care and economy in the expenditures of government. But if the revenues of the government are larger than anticipated, and they are apt to be in Republican times, the accumulation of a surplus is a natural result.

In approaching the consideration of the government finances, congress has to deal with the results of successful Republican management. A larger amount of money is being received than is necessary and it is agreed that the revenues should be reduced. The Republicans present a carefully prepared bill which is intended to cut down the revenue as much as possible without crippling the operations of the government. The Democracy proposes to create a deficit at the beginning, by chopping the revenue much more than is safe to do, with the hope that in some way congress can find a way of getting around the decision of the supreme court against an income tax and in this way remedy the deficit in the revenue which the Democratic party proposes to create.

And so once more the country must be glad that the Democracy is a minority party only, and not committed with the administration of the public affairs of the United States.

CLAYTON-BULWER AND CANADA.

THE proposal to offset any advantage that Great Britain may forego in the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by American concessions on the Alaskan boundary, will not find favor in the United States.

The United States is not disposed to ask anything that

present time there are located at Washington congressional institutions of greatest benefit to those to whom they are accessible. The collections in the museums, the libraries are such as can be seen or studied nowhere else in the country, and in connection with the government departments there is stored a vast quantity of material not elsewhere accessible to students of science, history and art. All of this is practically useless to the people of the west, who are taxed on an equal basis for the expense of its collection and maintenance. A subordinate capital with subordinate bureaux of the various departments would give the western people the opportunities of which they are now unjustly deprived.

As a matter of convenience, the subordinate capital would be beneficial. Even with our improved methods of transportation and communication there is a necessary delay in transacting government business for the transmississippi region from the Atlantic seaboard. With a subordinate capital the routine affairs, with the exception of the most important, might be settled immediately and without reference to Washington.

The question of cost is also an important one. The work of the government at Washington is impeded to a great degree by the storms and intense heat with which congress and the different departments have to contend. A subordinate capital in the west would make it possible to secure the services of men who are not able to continue their work uninterrupted under eastern conditions, and would also make it possible for congress to continue its sessions throughout the summer, if such a course of proceedings should at any time become advisable.

The chief objection to the proposal for a subordinate capital would doubtless be that it would tend to build up a sectional spirit, and might lead to attempted secession. Far from this being the case, it is probable that the project, if carried out in a rational spirit, would tend rather toward binding the people of the country together. The danger of western disaffection, if such a danger should ever come, would arise from the belief that the federal government was centered on the Atlantic seaboard, devoted to eastern interests and indifferent to western desires and welfare. The establishment of a subordinate capital in the west would permanently prevent the development of any such idea. It would assure the western people that their interests would be promptly and effectively considered, and it would give them the advantage of everything that the government now affords to the people of the east.

In selecting the site of such a capital, the advantages here enumerated afford the key to the primary requisites. It should be in a place of the greatest military strength, sufficiently far from the sea coast, or from the country's boundary line to preclude the possibility of sudden attack. It should be in a site endowed by nature with a good all-the-year-round climate, and surrounded by most attractive natural scenery. It should be healthful, easily accessible from all points of the west, and should afford the possibility for building up a city that would be to the western states what Washington is to the eastern.

In many respects Colorado Springs has the requisites for such a city to a degree possessed by no other western locality. It is centrally located between the Mississippi and the Pacific, between the Canadian and the Mexican borders. It is already well provided with railway communications, it is impregnable from the military standpoint, it possesses an ideal year-round climate not surpassed elsewhere and rarely equaled, it is surrounded by the most attractive natural scenery, building material of all kinds is readily obtainable, and it possesses every qualification for building up a city of beauty and of large size.

Congress does not view with favor the project for the establishment of a subordinate national capital fully equipped with duplicates of the government buildings at Washington, but ought at least to enter upon a policy of locating in Colorado Springs as a central point headquarters for the western government work. There ought to be here branches of the geological survey, the revenue department, the department of war, the postoffice, the new irrigation survey and other matters, and this should be made the headquarters for supplies, inspection and instruction and study for all the western states. A branch of the congressional library and of the government museums should be established for the benefit of those who never can cross the Mississippi to see and profit by the collections at Washington.

The beginning of such a plan even in the smallest way would prove so beneficial and would demonstrate such striking advantages that it would be only a question of time for the subordinate western, or summer, capital to become an established part of our national government.

RESTITUTE AND PULLMAN CARS.

THE incoming legislature in arranging for funds to cover the expenses of state government should not forget or neglect to properly tax the Pullman Palace Car company. That company does an enormous business in Colorado at exorbitant prices and it should be required to pay its just share of taxation.

The matter of rates should also be carefully looked after and some sort of regulation should be adopted by which passengers who are compelled to patronize Pullman cars can really have some of the privileges for which they pay. Under the present arrangement not only are unreasonable prices charged, but the Pullman car with all of its privileges seems to be run for the primary benefit of its own employes and those of the railroad and the secondary comfort of the passengers.

The rates in Colorado, especially for upper berths, are outrageous and the present legislature being a "reform" one, should tackle this matter up with a firm determination of actuating both the question of rates and taxation.

SHOOTING STARS.

(Washington Star.)

A Realist.

"Why you let your leading man go?"

"I had to," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes, "He was too realistic in his ideas."

"Interfered with your work on the stage?"

"No, not on the stage. In the box office. He wanted real money."

A Contrast.

The public's strange ways often sadly amaze
The man who to congress has gone.
It will throw you bouquets in the earlier days,
And, alas! throw you down later on.

In the Harness.

"I suppose you will be glad to get in the harness again?" said the friend.

"I wish you wouldn't use that phrase."

EASTERN TRADE COMPETITION.

Nowhere Are Germany and England Contesting so Bitterly for Trade Supremacy—What America Does There.

"Because they do not hurry in Zanzibar it must not be understood as a lazy spot. Let no one think that; on the contrary, it has now become the metropolis of east Africa, and rare y a day passes but that the big-bellied tramp ships from Rangoon, Hamburg, Liverpool and New York discharge their cargoes on the shelving beach and fill up again with the rich products of the island and its main and nearby. This touch to the poignant envy of Emperor William, whose own possessions lie just across the channel, the capital of which, Dar es Salaam, is

those of America, for one month amounted to more than the combined shipments of all Europe."—(Allen Sangree in Ainslee's.

TO A YELLOW CHRYSANTHEMUM.

(Written for the Gazette.)

A pale, deep splendor seems to glow
From out your yellow heart,
That lights the gloom of this dark room
With quiet, mystic art.

You make me think of royal dames
And ladies fair to see,
Whose beauty sung with pen and tongue
Still lives in memory.

You make me think of one I knew
A long sweet time ago—
A "ladye faire," with shining hair
And eyes with love aglow.

FROM THE PRESS OF THE NATION.

Government Reservoirs.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

Representative Shafroth of Colorado of Colorado has introduced a bill for the survey of reservoir sites on the public lands, which seems to be correct in principle and faulty in detail. The bill contemplates the building only of such works as will be available for the irrigation of public lands, and the withdrawal of those lands from settlement pending the completion of the works. It then proposes that the lands to be irrigated shall be sold to settlers for a flat price of $2.50 per acre in tracts not exceeding eighty acres. These last details are faulty. No man without considerable capital can properly cultivate eighty acres of irrigated land, and no scheme of settlement of arid districts has ever contemplated so large holdings. Forty acres should be the maximum to be sold to one person, and perhaps twenty acres would be better. To each such tract a proper amount of range should be annexed. The price should not be uniform, but fixed according to circumstances in each district, and should cover the cost of the works. If it is in the end deemed best to saddle the reclaimed land with the entire cost of the works, yet that be determined in the future, after the cost is known, and there should be a clear understanding as to how much should be given to settlers and how much is to be paid for.

The cost per acre of irrigation works will greatly vary in different districts, and the value of the reclaimed land will vary quite as much. It is, therefore, absurd to fix a definite uniform price long before that cost and value are even approximately known. Any such proposition will tend to defeat action. Let us, by all means, develop our arid lands. It is an obligation which the nation owes to its citizens. But let us do so on business principles, or, if we choose to depart from those principles, let us understand just how far we are to depart from them, and the reason for so doing. All these are matters of detail, and there will be ample time for their discussion and just settlement before the bill becomes a law. Such bills never get through the first congress in which they are proposed, and in the shape they are originally presented; it is well, therefore, that the beginning has been made, even though the measure is not a perfect one. The entire west and a great majority of the east will favor the passage of a perfected bill for the improvement of arid lands belonging to the nation.

Forming a Bad Precedent.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

The bill authorizing the appointment of Representative Boutelle, of Maine, now a confirmed invalid, to the rank of captain on the retired list of the navy is not one which should be favored.

Representative Boutelle has the sympathy of the whole country in his sad affliction. His service in congress has been long and honorable, and his record in the federal navy was one of which his family and friends should be proud. Had he remained continuously in the navy he would be entitled to retirement on pay, on the same terms with other officers. This he did not choose to do, retiring therefrom and entering business and public life. He has served long in congress, receiving most liberal pay for his service. His failure to save up something for sickness or old age is unfortunate, but why should he be taken care of by the nation in preference to any other citi-

We have battleships afloat, and in reserve; and some eight others under construction, including those authorized but not actually begun. The crying need of the navy is for small gunboats to be used in the shallow harbors and rivers of our insular possessions, and this need will exist long after the present state of hostilities is ended, for "police duty" around their coasts. These small vessels are the only craft that our yards will be able to construct for many months, so crowded are they with naval construction already. The secretary might well have been less conservative in his programme so far as these small vessels are concerned.

Mr. Long renews certain recommendations regarding naval bureaus, and his recommendation for a fair method of rewarding officers for gallant and meritorious service, rather than the present illogical system which rewards one at the expense of another; adds thereto a plan for bestowing medals of honor and medals for faithful service and for courage of officers and men, which has proved feasible in foreign navies and would certainly be successful here. The proposition to revive the rank of vice admiral calls for immediate attention. It can rationally have but one end in view, that of giving to Admiral Sampson the honor that must in justice crown all rewards incident to the Spanish war.

Coming Back to the Republicans.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

The official vote of Colorado, which has just been announced, tells a significant tale. In 1896 Bryan received in round figures, 161,000 votes in Colorado, and McKinley 26,000. In 1900 Bryan's total in that state was 122,000 and McKinley's 33,000. Bryan's plurality over McKinley in Colorado four years ago was 135,000. It is pretty easy to point out the moral in this shrinkage of the Bryan vote in 1900 in the state which incited Bryanism in 1896.

It was the bolt of Senator Teller from the Republican convention in St. Louis in June, 1896, which nerved the Democrats to declare for free silver, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. Teller took the lead in the bolt, and he was a big factor in the calculations of the western and southern element of the Democracy—the faction which captured the convention of four years ago, and which got possession of the machinery of the Democratic party all over the country—from the hour in which he walked out of the Republican gathering in St. Louis four years ago until the voting took place a little more than four months later.

Senator Teller declared a few days ago that the silver question was still a live issue, and that he would stick to it until the cause triumphed. The recent vote of his state makes a highly impressive commentary upon that statement. Colorado, which created the bolt at St. Louis among the Republicans four years ago, and which thus incited the Bryanite irruption in Chicago a few weeks later, has declared that the silver issue is settled, and that it is settled in a way contrary to that which Mr. Teller desired. Nearly everybody in Colorado in 1896, of all ages, both sexes, and all races, was a Bryanite. In the elections since then the Bryanite plurality has been steadily shrinking. In that of 1900 it almost touched the vanishing point. There is no room for doubt that in the congressional election of 1902 the Republi-

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as the exception. But the difficulty is that arbitration is too often unscientific and possibly insincere in its applications so that the results are far from being what they should.

We have already called attention to the present strike of the Santa Fe telegraphers as one in which the proper application of the arbitration principle would have been of great advantage to employes, employers and the public. In this case it appears that at the beginning of the trouble both principals were honestly desirous of adjusting their difficulties upon a reasonable and fair basis, but owing to increasing misunderstandings and the lack of any official supervision of the negotiations, the matter finally reached the proportions of a strike, which it ought never to have done.

The present conference, if it does nothing more, may result in making known the methods by which the most progressive employers at the present time arrange their relations with their employes and it will doubtless tend to increase the sentiment in favor of state courts of arbitration which shall have the right to intervene to protect the interests of the public in cases where these are concerned.

There is a close similarity between the questions of arbitration as a settlement for labor disputes, and those which involve arbitration as a settlement for international difficulties. In both cases the advantages are similar, and the difficulties in securing the adoption of this method in all cases, without exception, are very much alike.

Compulsory arbitration in the sense that both parties shall be bound to accept the findings of the arbitrator is not possible, but there is no doubt that a great deal may be accomplished both in the industrial and the diplomatic worlds, by methods of arbitration that will be greatly and incontestably superior to our present practices.

LISTING MINING STOCKS.

According to the Denver Republican a serious effort is being made to secure the listing of stocks of mining companies outside of Cripple Creek on the Denver exchange. For various reasons there is little prospect of important results from this effort, but it is worthy of mention because the principle is one that is essentially correct and in accordance with good business judgment. Any mining exchange that aspires to be recognized as the center of the stock trading business of the west, ought not to confine itself to any particular district, and experience will show that the more general its distribution of its list the firmer foundation it will have for its business.

At the present time Colorado Springs is recognized as such a center, but the trading is confined very largely to Cripple Creek. If the operations could be extended to cover the other camps of the state, it would be a good thing for our exchange, for the mining industry of the state and for Colorado Springs.

That there are difficulties in the way of such a course is not doubtful. Comparatively few of the outside companies are organized in a way to permit them to enter the trading lists on an equality with the Cripple Creek stocks, and their owners are slow to realize the advantages that may come from their listing with the exchange.

But the advantages are numerous and important, so much so as to warrant a vigorous effort in this direction. Colorado Springs certainly has no desire that Denver should become the recognized center for mining stocks outside of Cripple Creek, and the outside miners will find it to their advantage to seek recognition here rather than there.

is not fair and reasonable in the matter of the isthmian canal, and we want that question settled on its own merits.

On the other hand we do not propose to sacrifice any of our rights in the Alaskan matter, and we propose to hold every foot of coast line to which we can show a good title.

We regret to say that the suggestion under consideration is entirely along the lines of Canada's habitual policy. The United States can get along with Great Britain more easily in the settlement of the larger questions than it can with the settlement of the smaller matters in which Canada is directly interested, and which she is always determined to push into a prominence not warranted by their importance.

A SEMI-CENTENNIAL CAPITAL.

The ceremonies attending the one hundredth anniversary of the removal of the national capital to Washington may well serve as an occasion for calling public attention to the project which has a great deal to recommend it to favorable consideration.

When the national capital was established at Washington it was fairly in the center of the country and easily accessible from all parts of the nation. Since that time the country has developed to such an extent that the capital is on the edge instead of at the center of the national territory. Experience has shown that the capital is within easy reach of the seaboard, and it affords a tempting prize to any invader and one that is within striking distance of sudden attack.

The evident mistake in locating the capital of a continental nation so near one of its sea coasts has already caused many propositions to be made for the removal of the national headquarters to some more central point, but this project involves the rejection of the loss of what has already been accomplished at Washington including improvements amounting to many millions of dollars and also the overthrow of historical memories which are of national value and sacredness.

There is, however, another way of avoiding the disadvantages of the present capital and of securing benefits dependant upon a more central location which would not be open to these objections. The national government should, as early as possible, make a selection of some point in the west at which there should be established a subordinate capital. In this there should be placed duplicate records of the government, offices which should be charged with the management of governmental affairs in the west, museums and art galleries easily accessible to the people, armories and treasuries secure from any attack from the Atlantic coast, and in short whatever could be located at this point without detriment to the unity of our government or the authority of the central executive administration.

The advantages of such a subordinate capital may be briefly summarized. We have already alluded to the military aspect of the question. A subordinate capital located in the Rocky Mountain region would be practically impregnable to foreign attack. It would afford an absolutely secure storehouse for arms, ammunition, government records, art and scientific treasures of all kinds, and in case of any danger to the coast capital would be a refuge immediately available, so that the government might continue without interruption. In case of fire, pestilence, riot, or insurrection, the central government would always have an alternative seat for carrying on its affairs.

As an educational center the subordinate capital would be of highest value to the people of the west. At the

answered the sensitive member of congress. "It sounds too much as if I were depending on a pull."

Not Haughty.

Glad to hear it, Mr. Czar!
Welcome all these tidings are!
Glad to hear you're coming 'round
From your illness, safe and sound!

Once we thought you kind and proud
Different from the usual crowd.
Then we never would have sent
Words familiar, though well meant.

But you graciously unbend,
And we see you condescend
Quite completely now and then
To be sick like other men.

Though you rule by right divine,
You must swallow plain quinine
When your liver isn't well
You absorb your calomel.

Since you've demonstrated thus
You're not proud, but one of us,
We will meet you, sir, half way,
Take you by the hand and say,

"Glad to hear it, Mr. Czar!
Welcome all these tidings are!
Glad to hear you're coming 'round
From your illness, safe and sound."

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

(Chicago Record.)

Over the Coffee Cups.

HE SAID.

Remarked the husband to his wife:
"How free our happy home from strife!"

SHE SAID.

She grimly smiled and then said she:
"I guess that it had better be."

HE SAID.

"Some men," he sighed, "I've seen with pain,
Must ever astingly complain."

SHE SAID.

"If you did so," she said, "I fear
You'd feel it painful, too, my dear."

HE SAID.

"They swear and kick like perfect brute
Whatever's done, no one thing suits.

"Suppose for instance, I should storm
Because the coffee wasn't warm?

"In such a case what would you do?"

SHE SAID.

Quoth she: "I'd make it hot for you."

Easy Methods.

"Yesterday I tried some of those 'Simple Dishes for Luncheon.'"

"How did they come out?"

"I got them done in time for dinner."

The New Feminine Walk.

"Isn't Marie graceful?"

"Very. When she walks she looks as she would fall over on her nose."

As Christmas Approaches.

The shortest day of all the year
As usual will soon be here;
Then Daphne—such her lavish ways—
Will spend more than on longer days.

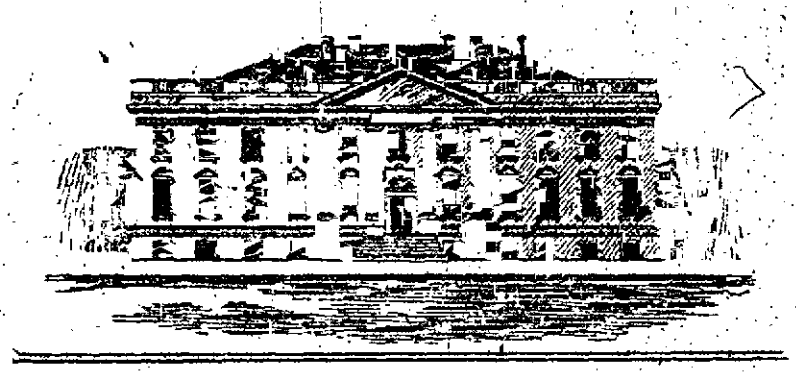
Fixed.—Judge—"Now, my boy, you are on your oath. Do you understand what that means?" Witness—"Why—er—I don't jest—er—reckon—" Judge—"Don't you know what you're expected to tell?" Witness—"Oh, yes, the lawyer that hired me, wrote it all down so that I could learn it by heart."—(Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Hocorn—"But, Randy, I don't see why you don't want to marry Silas Bean's blossom. He's prosperous enough. He just put on a new roof on his house." Mandy—"I don't keer maw. He kin put the whole alphabet on his house if he wants to, but this here literary life never did agree with me."—(Baltimore American.

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON

(FROM THE GAZETTE'S OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—Senator Wolcott's bill, presented at the last session of congress, providing for the creation of a new federal district to be composed of the states of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana and Idaho, has been re-introduced at this session by Senator Thurston of Nebraska, who has added to the list the states of Kansas and Nebraska. The bill provides for appointment of two circuit and three district judges and omits reference to places for holding courts. Senator Thurston's bill has the hearty support of Senator Wolcott who will urge its passage in lieu of his own measure. In order to secure united support from the states most vitally affected by the proposed legislation Senator Thurston has addressed letters to all the representatives in congress from the states included in the bill asking their aid to secure its passage. Representative Ray, chairman of the house judiciary committee, admits that grave reasons exist for the creation of a new federal district but doubts if it can be created at this session. Notwithstanding this expression of doubt the friends of the measure are hopeful of success and if the delegations from the proposed new district will unite in favor of the bill it may become a law this session. The proposed new district will contain within its boundaries practically all of the great mining interests of the west, and and also the great railway systems



WHITE HOUSE—1800.

west of the Missouri river. If created the district will be as large as any of the federal districts which will then exist and it will not reduce the area of the ninth district, from which it is to be created, below the average size of the other federal districts of the country. As at present constituted litigants who appear before the appellate courts of the ninth district, and who live in the Rocky mountain states, are obliged to travel from fifteen hundred to two thousand miles, at much inconvenience and great expense.

Washington is in the throes of a gathering of horseless carriages at which specimens of almost every known make of this self-propelling vehicle are on exhibition at Convention hall. This city is par excellence the home of the automobile. As the wide smooth streets of Colorado Springs are the finest of any in the west for this form of locomotion, so are the streets of Washington superior to those of any other city in the east. And the users of the horseless carriage in this city are in the main non-professionals. Many members of the diplomatic corps, not a few senators and congressmen, and numerous well-known society girls are skilful chauffeurs. Senator Wol-

most as fully as if they had taken place in open session. Notably has this been so with Senator Teller's speeches. During one of the later sessions Senator Chandler called attention in his inimitable way to this fact. "It occurs to me to ask," he remarked, "how it happens that such copious and accurate reports of the speeches of the senator from Colorado in executive session find their way into the public prints." Mr. Teller indignantly asserted that he was not responsible for the reports and denied specifically that he had ever made public any executive session secrets.

President McKinley rarely breaks the long-established custom of the chief executive not accepting social invitations excepting from members of his cabinet. He made an exception to the rule, however, on Monday evening when he was one of the guests at a stag dinner given by Justice Harlan in honor of former President Harrison. Among the guests were nearly all of Justice Harlan's colleagues on the supreme bench and as they are, when off duty, wholly without the burden of the dignity of their positions, the party is said to have been enlivened with much more wit and sarcasm than is usually the accompaniment of gatherings of such high dignitaries.

An original "Colorado Schlatter" is holding forth in Washington. He is slightly below middle height, with narrow shoulders somewhat stooped; pale face, small eyes, and a long thin nose. His face is covered with beard, and his hair hangs upon his shoulders to the length of almost two feet. He has all the earmarks of the Colorado Schlatter and claims to have the same divine power of healing. He is beginning to rake in the coin of the Washington afflicted much as his prototype did in Denver.

Governor Otero of New Mexico, and Governor Thomas of Colorado, have represented the Rocky mountain states during the Washington Centennial celebration of the week. Governor Thomas has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh at their home in Leroy place where several entertainments were given in his honor. Governor Otero was the guest of Col. Saunders at the Shoreham. The celebration committee among other arrangements for the comfort of the visiting governors, assigned to each one an entertainer and guide, whose duty it has been to show his guest all the courtesies and attention necessary to make him enjoy his stay at the capital.

Miss Estelle Reel of Wyoming, who is national superintendent of the Indian schools of the country, addressed the Indian Rights association at its annual meeting held during the present week in Philadelphia. Miss Reel

stone of the capitol had been laid for seven years. Gen. George Washington had performed the ceremonies on September 18, 1793. A grand Masonic, military, and civic procession took part in the ceremonies, the Masons being represented by the Grand Lodge of Maryland and lodge No. 22, of Alexandria, Va. The father of his country delivered an oration, after which "the assemblage retired to an extensive booth, where they enjoyed a barbecue feast."

Many Grotesque Designs.

Capitol hill had been selected as the site for the capitol building because it was regarded as the probable central point of the future city. The three commissioners appointed by Washington to govern the District of Columbia offered a premium of $500 and a building lot for the best design of a capitol. Fourteen designs mostly by artisans, were submitted. One showed a building adorned by a weathercock forty feet broad. Another depicted a church-like edifice, with a row of Brownie-like figures arranged across the front. Secretary of State Jefferson promptly rejected all but two of these designs as beneath serious consideration. The latter were submitted by Dr. William Thornton, an English amateur draftsman, and Stephen Hallette, a French architect. Hallette's design was about to be accepted when a decision was given in favor of Thornton's which won the premium. Hallette, was however, made supervising architect of the capitol, with a salary of $2,000 a year. Thornton and Hallette subsequently quarreled. The latter was dismissed and was succeeded by George Hadfield, an Englishman. The latter soon fell out with the commissioners, and James Hoban, architect of the White House, proceeded to make the building ready for congress.

In November, 1800, when the senate and house of representatives moved from Philadelphia to Washington, they found only the north or senate wing of the old capitol in place. The south or house wing had not been commenced, and only the foundations of the rotunda between the two wings were in place. A picture of the capitol as it appears today shows a small dome on either side of the great central dome. The portion of the building immediately beneath the small dome to the north represents all of the capitol standing a century ago. The senate, meeting for the first time in Washington November 17, 1800, was called together by Jefferson, then Vice President, in the original senate chamber. The senate floor was that of the present basement beneath what is now the United States supreme court room. The ceiling extended to the garret floor, where a working space was left for clerks. The senate gallery was on a level with the present supreme court floor. Just behind the land the senate and in the center of the basement was the senate lobby running north and south, and behind the latter were several committee-rooms lining the west side of the building.

Temporary Hall of Representatives.

The wing designed for the house of representatives not having been even begun, that body met November 17 in a long apartment, including the north-west corner and the greater part of the west side of the senate wing's main floor and immediately over the senate committee-rooms. The ceiling extended entirely to the roof, there being no attic space provided. A small anteroom in the southwest corner was occupied by the clerk of the house. The entire space, occupied a century ago as a house of representatives, is now subdivided into several offices attached to the supreme court.

The house of representatives, thus holding its sessions in a room designed for the senate officials, was seriously crowded. Loud complaints were uttered. It was soon decided to construct a temporary house on the site of the proposed south wing, and to build the halls of that wing around this makeshift, later to be replaced by

walls of the capitol had been destroyed. Congress held its sessions in Blodgett's hotel, at Seventh and E streets, after the burning of the capitol. In 1816 a building at the southeast corner of Maryland avenue and First street northeast was leased. Meanwhile, the rebuilding of the capitol was commenced under the direction of Architect Latrobe, who, however, was succeeded by Charles Bulfinch, of Massachusetts, in 1817. Bulfinch remained architect of the capitol until 1827, when Latrobe's plans had been carried out by him.

Whisper Galleries School Secrets.

The senate floor, which, before the fire, had been level with the basement, was, in the course of these repairs, elevated to the height of the main floor. The basement space thus provided beneath it, and now the law library, was thereupon occupied by the supreme court. The house of representatives, now statuary hall, was reconstructed along finer lines. The peculiar acoustic properties which carry the faintest whispers across its entire length soon developed to an embarrassing extent. The political secrets of factions silently conspiring in remote corners of the hall could be distinctly overheard by innocent rivals sitting at respectful distances.

The two wings were connected for the first time by the central rotunda, surmounted by a low dome 115 feet high, constructed of brick, stone and wood and sheathed with copper. The main hall of the library of congress was erected west of the rotunda. Thus not until 1827 was the original capitol, at a total cost of $2,433,815, actually completed.

Beneath the center of the rotunda was built the crypt, a subterranean chamber, in which, when the rotunda was designed, it was proposed to place the body of Washington. A galleried opening was to be left in the center of the rotunda floor, and through this the sarcophagus containing the sacred remains was to be viewed in the crypt. Mrs. Washington, who had consented to the removal of the remains from Mount Vernon, died before the proposition was carried out. Washington's heirs then entered objection and the project was abandoned in 1832. A "keeper of the crypt," by order of congress, kept a light burning in the vault until the civil war. Up to that period it had not been extinguished for fifty years.

Larger Capitol Commenced.

A larger capitol became necessary in the middle of the century. It was therefore decided to add greater wings to those already built. Thomas V. Walter, who had built Girard college, Philadelphia, was appointed architect. On Independence Day, 1851, President Fillmore laid the corner stone of the extension and Daniel Webster delivered an eloquent oration. The material for the walls of the new wings was white marble, slightly variegated with blue. It was quarried at Lee, Mass. The columns adorning the wings were cut from single blocks of marble quarried in Cockeysville, Md. In 1856 the old dome was removed and the construction of the new one begun. The latter, made of iron castings bolted together and painted white, required nine years for construction, and cost $1,250,000. It weighs 3,516 tons. The bronze statue of Freedom surmounting it was modeled by Thomas Crawford, and cost nearly $25,000. It is 19½ feet high and weighs 14,985 pounds. Its topmost point towers 288 feet above ground. When the larger capitol was completed in November, 1867, the total cost including the original building and extension, amounted to nearly $13,000,000.

In 1860 the supreme court removed to the hall which the senate had just vacated for its new chambers in the north marble wing. The court has since retained these quarters, those which it vacated being occupied by the law library of congress, as stated.

Further Improvements Projected.

Architect Walter having resigned in 1865, his former assistant, Edward Clark, of Philadelphia, succeeded him

LEADVILLE HAPPENINGS

Latest Developments in the Famous Maid and Henrietta Case.

NEW METHOD OF PROSPECTING

Heroic James Donohue Gives Up His Life to Save Others From Violent Death.

Special to the Gazette.

Leadville, Dec. 14.—Word comes to Leadville that the United States circuit court of appeals at St. Louis has denied the motion for a rehearing in the case involving the Maid and Henrietta mine, which was at one time the principal paying mine of this district. This is the case in which John Munson is interested and has been fought in the courts for many years. Munson broke his leg in this mine many years ago and secured a judgment against David H. Moffat, the owner. Owing to the fact that the property had been turned over to an English syndicate Mr. Moffat has fought the payment of this judgment long and bitterly. The case was finally taken to the circuit court of appeals, where Munson again won, and the refusal to grant a rehearing confirms the court's judgement. The case of course, can be taken to the supreme court of the United States on a writ of certiorari, but whether this will be done or not is not known.

In April, 1899, the Maid and Henrietta was sold by the sheriff to satisfy the judgment and was bid in by Munson, so that the case, as it now stands practically confirms that sale. In order to make it effective, however, a suit to obtain possession and to quiet title will have to be commenced. It is likely that this suit will be brought in a few weeks, and that in addition a claim will be presented for royalties since the date of the sale of the mine, April 11, 1899. Not counting these royalties the amount involved is $26,000.

Home Mining Company.

In none of the many other mining enterprises of Leadville is the almost universal interest shown that is shown in the Home Mining company. This company, which was formed two years ago with a capitalization of only $50,000 is now one of the principal producers of this district and the stock, now sold at a premium of from 800 per cent. to 1,000 per cent., is looked upon as a profitable investment.

The organization of this company took place under very unusual circumstances. At the time of the labor troubles in 1896 the section of this district known as the Leadville basin was abandoned and allowed to fill with water by Smith and Moffat, then operating the Penrose and Bon Aire mines upon the pumps of which this whole section was dependent. For nearly two years the many mines of the down town district were filled with water, no private individual or single company wishing to go to the expense necessary to pump it out. It was a matter of vast importance to not only the welfare of the city but to the many individual mine owners of this section that the water be removed so at last the sum of $50,000 was raised by what might almost be termed a popular subscription, although the stock was issued dollar for dollar in the Home Mining company and a lease obtained on some seventy acres of the submerged district which it was proposed to work as soon as the water was removed. Merchants subscribed because the enterprise, if successful, would bring many more miners to the town and thus increase their trade; miners put in the savings of years so they would

a drill, is placed over it, so arranged by machinery that it moves rapidly up and down a distance of three feet. The bit is attached to a chain of rods four inches in diameter and forty three feet long, the great weight of which drives the drill into the rock. When the cavity of the pump is filled with drillings, the pump is hoisted to the top and emptied. By this means, an exact record can be kept of the formation passed through, giving the mine owner knowledge of the depth, thickness, and character of each contact passed. This is a new method of prospecting for this district and the outcome is being watched with great interest by mining men generally.

Heroic James Donohue.

In saving the life of his crew James Donohue, a section foreman of the D. & R. G. railway at this place lost his life. Donohue with his crew of three men who had been working on the branch leading to the Ibex mine, were returning from their work and "dropping" down the steep grade at a high rate of speed on a push car shortly after 5 o'clock in the evening when they were horrified to see rounding the curve just ahead of them and coming toward them a switch engine backing up with three cars. The brakes were at once applied to the train but the speed of both was too great and Donohue, seeing that a collision was inevitable shouted to his men to jump for their lives but stayed with the push car in a vain effort to stop it with the break which he applied with all his strength. In the collision that followed, the unfortunate man was thrown fully fifteen feet from the track and his skull fractured. He lived but a few minutes, expiring before the physician could arrive. The men with him escaped uninjured.

Donohue was one of the oldest employes of the Rio Grande road at this place, having been with the company for the last sixteen years. He had a large circle of acquaintances, and was a most universally liked, especially by the men under him. He was forty-six years old and unmarried, his nearest relative being a sister, who resides somewhere in New York state. No arrangements have as yet been made for the disposal of the remains.

KILLED BY HIS COMRADE

Corporal Chase Mistaken for a Boloman was Shot by Private Henderson.

Boston, Dec. 16.—The following was received by the Globe from James Sweeny, hospital steward with the Twenty-ninth volunteer infantry at Catbalogan, Samar Island:

"Corporal Herbert Chase of Marlborough, Mass., was shot and killed by James Henderson, private, Company C, Twenty-ninth infantry, at Catbalogan during the night of Oct. 27. About 300 American soldiers held the town of Catbalogan, being constantly harrassed by the insurgents under Gen. Lukban on the surrounding hills. This led to strict orders to kill all natives out after dark.

"On Oct. 27 a rebel officer came into town under a flag of truce and delivered over Sergt. Rice and Corporal Allen of the Forty-third infantry, who were captured last March. These men reported that the force of Filipinos besieging the town numbered 2,300 and that they were boasting of coming into the town to kill all the Americans.

"About 11 o'clock that night the Filipinos opened a heavy fire on the town. It was Corporal Chase's duty to reinforce the Gatling squad and the Filipinos were repulsed after a lively half hours' fight. When the firing had subsided the corporal stepped into the bushes, telling the sentinel, it is said, not to shoot. The order was forgotten by the excited outpost and as Chase started to return he was shot down without being challenged. He was evidently mistaken for a boloman. Henderson was put into the guard house and will be tried on the charge of manslaughter.

"Chase was buried with military

KITCHENER TELLS STORY

Brabant's Horse Suffered Reverse in Zastron District.

PRISONERS AT MAGALIESBERG

Released, and Have Returned to Rustenberg—Boer Forces Suffered Considerable Losses.

London, Dec. 16.—The following dispatch has been received by the war department from Lord Kitchener:

"Pretoria, Dec. 15.—Five officers and 316 men, Magaliesberg prisoners, have been released.

"The Boers surrounded and captured 120 of Brabant's Horse in a defile in the Zastron district.

"Col. Bomfield, moving on Vryheid, defeated the Boers with heavy loss, driving them from Scheepers Nek and capturing a quantity of arms. The Scheepers Nek engagement occurred Dec. 13.

"The Boers who attacked Vryheid Dec. 10 lost 100 killed and wounded before they retired. The fighting lasted all day, the enemy drawing off at 7:30 p. m. The British loss was six killed and 19 wounded and 30 missing. Our casualties include two officers, who died of their wounds."

Wiring from Pretoria yesterday (Sunday) Lord Kitchener, after announcing that the released Magaliesberg prisoners had arrived at Rustenberg says that the Boer force divided into two portions, one moving south and the other west.

Aliwalnorth, Dec. 15.—A party of Brabant's Horse, consisting mainly of raw recruits, engaged a superior force of Boers Dec. 13, near Zastron, Orange River Colony, losing 4 killed, 16 wounded and 120 taken prisoners.

MAGALIESBERG AFFAIR GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED

London, Dec. 17.—The Magaliesberg affair is described in a dispatch to the Standard, from Reitfontein:

"The scene of the engagement was a horseshoe-shaped depression. The Northumberlands occupied the center. General Clements' camp was pitched 1,000 yards lower down at the eastern point of the horseshoe and Colonel Leggis' camp was about 300 yards distant.

"General Delarey's 1,000 men against whom General Clements had fought repeated actions, were suddenly, unknown to General Clements, reinforced by 3,000 from Warm Baths, under Commandant Boyers. At daybreak Colonel Leggis' picket descried what seemed to be a fresh force of British troops 30 yards distant. The strangers were challenged. They replied with a volley revealing 400 Boers in khaki. The firing became heavy and the noise aroused Colonel Leggis' troops who arrived just in time to save the outposts from capture. A furious engagement ensued. Artillery was brought up and it compelled the Boers to retire. Colonel Leggis followed up the withdrawal, but was shot dead by a bullet through his head.

"General Clements and his staff soon arrived. The staff suffered severely but General Clements appeared to have a charmed life.

"While mounted men were driving the enemy back along a slope covered thickly with dead Boers a deafening rifle fire suddenly broke out on the plateau above. The signalers helio- eats, convinced that they would easily hold their own, disposed the remainder of his forces on the flanks and rear of his two camps.

At 4:30 o'clock a. m. a heliograph from the western peak announced that the Boers were about to overwhelm the fusiliers. General Clements was unable to send adequate help, but dispatched yeomanry to climb the hillside and create a diversion. Before the yeomanry could come into action the Boers had overlapped the Northumberlands and were in possession of the entire horseshoe firing down on the yeomanry, entangled in the bushes and boulders.

"The Northumberlands made a magnificent defense as long as their ammunition lasted. According to Boer accounts, many, even when resistance was hopeless died fighting.

"General Clements, now left with 700 men, made superhuman efforts against the bullets from the Boers pouring over the peaks and managed to save his guns and camp equipment. He retired in splendid order and at 4 p. m. started to march to Reitfontein, fighting a rear guard action all the way and arriving the next day at 4 a. m."

Lord Methuen, according to another dispatch from Lord Kitchener dated yesterday, attacked and captured a Boer laager near Lichtenberg, Dec. 14, securing large supplies of cattle and sheep and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

A further dispatch from Lord Kitchener dated Pretoria, Dec. 16, says that Lord Methuen has officially confirmed

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... is one of the most ... of the automobile in the city. He says of it: "The automobile has come to stay in Washington. It runs lightly and easily, is safe, convenient and inexpensive, since it obviates the necessity of keeping several horses. Instead, one runs his automobile down to the power house, attaches a wire, charges the battery and there you are."

When the senator rides he usually has his machine geared to its best rate of speed, and if members of congress were not exempt from the interfering operations of the city ordinances while in attendance upon congress, some watchful copper would undoubtedly try to halt him in his swift journeyings between his home and the capitol, which are invariably made in his automobile.

Numerous Colorado mining men who are interested in the rich mineral lands included within the Indian reservations of Arizona and New Mexico, but who are barred from prosecution of mining operations on these forbidden districts, will watch with interest the fate of a bill introduced by Senator Mason of Illinois, who has many western friends in mining circles. This bill provides that it shall be lawful for the Navajo and Moqui Indians to lease for a term not exceeding twenty-five years mineral lands within their respective reservations in Arizona and New Mexico on a royalty basis, under rules, regulations and supervision of the secretary of the interior. However meritorious this measure may be, it is not likely to receive the approval of the secretary of the interior, who has at all times resisted any effort made to open up for development any mineral lands on the Indian reservations.

Miss Saphrona Steale of this city and Mr. Samuel Thomas Park of Arizona, were married here during the past week, and are now visiting friends in Denver en route to their home in Arizona. The bride is the daughter of Col. O. O. Stealey, the Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal; the groom is connected with the Santa Fe railway and is well known in the west.

Senator Teller secured the passage in the senate of the first pension bill of the session. It was to increase the pension of George F. Burrage, now of Cheyenne, Wyoming, but formerly a Colorado mine operator and constituent of the senator's.

Senator Teller has taken a leading part in the discussion, which has occupied nearly all the time of the senate during the present session, upon the adoption of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. He has formally offered an amendment to the treaty striking out that provision prohibiting the fortification of the canal. All of the discussions relative to the treaty have been in executive, and supposed secret session, but the debates have been reported al-

... conducted a successful institute of Indian teachers and students at Colorado Springs several years ago and since that time has been engaged in visiting the various Indian schools of the country and in the study of the Indian educational problem. Of the educational improvement among Indian children he says: "The enrollment has increased 1,026 during the past year over that of any previous one. The teachers in our schools are becoming better acquainted with the needs of the Indians. Facilities for industrial training have been increased, those in charge of the task of molding the Indian's character realizing that this branch of education is the surest road to independence and self-support. Gradually are the youth of the race being taught to respect labor, and the strongest efforts are being put forth to prepare the Indian child to meet the necessities of life along the lines he will in all probability follow."

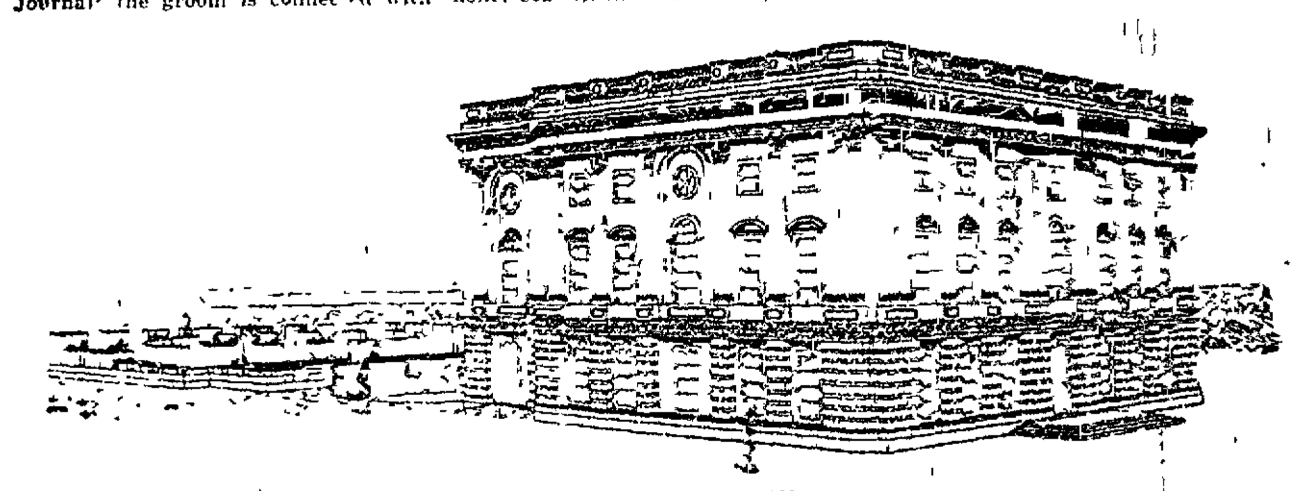
STORY OF THE CAPITOL

Sheltered a Noted Company on Centennial Day.

SPECTATORS in the gallery of the house of representatives on December 12 looked down upon the largest and most complete assemblage of illustrious men ever gathered together in one sheltered space since history began. The occasion was the impressive ceremonies celebrating the 100th anniversary of the removal of the nation's seat of government from Philadelphia to Washington in 1800.

President McKinley was given the honor seat on the floor of this vast hall. In the great throng the eye of the spectator fell upon Vice President-elect Roosevelt, the ex-vice presidents, the chief justice and justices of the supreme court of the United States, the senators and representatives, Admiral Dewey, the hero of Manila bay; Lieut. Gen. Miles, in command of the army, Secretary Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution; the governors of the states and territories of the union, the commissioners of the District of Columbia, and various men who have received a vote of thanks from congress.

The capitol sheltering this distinguished congregation was a vastly more pretentious structure than that in which, much to their disgust, the members of the first congress assembled in Washington on November 17, 1800. On that date, a century ago, the corner-



THE CAPITOL IN 1800.

When the British army marched into Washington in 1814, the capitol was still unfinished. Only the two wings were standing, and these were still connected by the sheltered bridge of rough boards constructed across the foundation of the rotunda. The British troops on reaching the capitol first fired several volleys into the windows. A regiment marched into the house of representatives. Pine boards torn from the bridge between the wings were piled upon the floor and strewn over with valuable books and papers taken from the congressional library. Army rockets were discharged through the roof of each wing. The soldiers then marched upon the White House and committed similar depredations there. A heavy rainstorm setting in an hour later extinguished the flames before the

... a permanent hall. "The Oven," as this temporary house became known because of its lack of ventilation, was ready for the first session of the Seventh congress when it assembled December 14, 1801. The ground plan was an ellipse 70 by 30 feet. The curved walls, eighteen feet high, were of brick. The foundation was laid under the present statuary hall. "The Oven" was connected with the senate wing by a covered way 145 feet long, built of rough pine boards and provided with windows. In 1805 the house returned to its first temporary quarters back of the senate gallery.

The first permanent hall of representatives was occupied October 26, 180-. It was in the old south wing on the site of the present statuary hall, where the secrets of the "whispering gallery" are revealed to visitors. It was an elliptical room, entered upon at the principal floor. Benjamin Latrobe, an English architect, given the contract to build the south wing, designed this hall to resemble an ancient Greek theater. After the removal of the house to these chambers its temporary quarters in the north wing were converted into the first congressional library.

All Senate Sessions Secret.

During these first years of congress in Washington the senate sat with closed doors and admitted no spectators to its galleries. The senators transacted business in a purely informal manner. The house of representatives always held open sessions. Its transactions were formal. Continental dress was in vogue in both houses. The wigs of members were carefully cured and powdered every day. Hats were worn by representatives during sessions even until 1828. Ladies were excluded from the galleries for some years.

The first supreme court session held in the capitol began February 2, 1801, in one of the senate committee rooms, on the west side of the north wing's basement floor.

... and completed the porticos of the new wings, the grand stairways, and the imposing marble terraces approaching the west front. Mr. Clark, at a venerable old age, still retains his important office. When congress assembled last Monday it discovered the most recent of his improvements upon the old structure. This was the subdivision of the space vacated a few years since by the congressional library into handsome committee rooms. Architect Clark has completed plans for a still greater capitol. These include a new marble front covering the original sandstone face of the old capitol and adding an imposing vestibule to the rotunda. Another feature is a grand portico, thrown out from the east front to properly balance the porticoes of the wings, behind which the present main portico retreats. This improvement would bring the total cost of the capitol to $19,215,000.

FEARFUL EXPERIENCE

Lighthouse Keepers Undergo Awful Sufferings—Women Die of Exposure.

Manitowoc, Wis., Dec. 16.—The steamer Manhattan arrived here today with W. H. Shields and William McAuley, lighthouse keepers on Squaw island, and the bodies of Mrs. Shields and her niece, Mrs. Mary Davis.

They were picked up Saturday afternoon in the lake where they were found lashed to an overturned yawl. They had been thus exposed since Friday, when they were capsized by a squall while sailing from the island to the mainland. Lucien Morden of Montague, Michigan, another occupant of the boat, was drowned before he could be lashed to the overturned craft. The two rescued men were badly frozen and it is thought they will have to suffer amputation of their lower limbs. They were taken to the hospital here where the following story of the terrible experience was told by Mr. Shields:

"Upon receiving orders to close the light house for the season we prepared to leave the island together with our helpers, Morden, Mrs. Shields and Mrs. Davis. We left the island on Friday, for the mainland, seven miles distant, bound for Harbor Springs. When out only a short time a heavy wind struck our boat, capsizing it and throwing us all into the lake. We all succeeded, after much hard work in righting the boat. McAuley and myself finally succeeded in lashing both the women to the boat and then ourselves. Morden had become delirious and refused to be lashed, and soon after fell off the boat and was lost. My wife and her niece, McAuley and myself were tossed about and suffered terribly from the cold and seas which washed over us. About 7 hours after the accident happened my wife succumbed, being unable to longer endure the exposure to winds and seas. Mrs. Davis soon afterwards also died.

"At one time we were within a short distance of the mainland and would have soon been washed ashore when the wind changed and we were gradually drifting out into the lake again. Fortunately however we were taken by the wind into the north passage which is often taken by boats coming up the lake. In this manner we passed Friday night, suffering terribly from cold and hunger until Saturday at 1 p. m. when we succeeded in attracting the attention of the lookout of the steamer Manhattan.

"The terrible experience and suffering which we endured can only be imagined by those who have had similar experiences."

Both men are about 40 years of age.

C. C. Black, formerly president of the Ft. Worth and Albuquerque railroad company has made petition in bankruptcy.

GROUT BILL IS OPPOSED

Oleomargarine Law Obnoxious to Live Stock Association.

MR. SHAFROTH DID NOT DODGE

He Was Absent When Vote Was Taken But was Paired With Mondell who Opposed the Bill.

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—Representative Shafroth today emphatically asserted that he had not dodged the recent vote on the Grout oleomargarine bill.

"I was called away from the house when the vote was being taken," he said, "but before going arranged a pair with Representative Mondell of Wyoming who was opposed to the bill."

Denver, Dec. 17.—The National Live Stock association will make an effort to defeat the Grout oleomargarine bill which has recently passed the house and is now pending in the senate at Washington.

President John W. Springer today announced that the national association had retained Judge William Springer of Washington to represent the national association before the senate committee on agriculture and Senator Proctor, the chairman of that committee, has been asked to delay action on the measure until after the national association has had an opportunity to enter its protest.

"The stockmen of the west are all interested in this bill," said Mr. Springer today, "and so are all manufacturers. If such a measure as this can become law, no industry in the country is safe. If it should become a law and take effect it means simply that the stockmen of the west will lose from $3 to $4 on every steer they market. We claim also, that the people directly interested in the passage of this law, is the butter trust. The farmer will never benefit from it and the stockmen of the country are most emphatically against it. We have protested heretofore, but we had no idea that the bill would even pass the house. We intend not only to fight the measure, but the men in congress who give their votes to such an infamous law."

DENVER'S CHANCES DUBIOUS

G. A. R. Executive Committee Took Action Unfavorable to Colorado.

St. Louis, Dec. 17.—The executive committee of the Grand Army of the Republic held a special meeting today to decide on a place for the next national encampment which will be held September 10, 1901. The cities desirous of securing the encampment are Denver, Washington, Cleveland and Pittsburg.

Several hours were sepnt in debate, and while no place was definitely chosen, the claims of Denver were "turned down" by a vote of 8 to 1. This does not settle the matter as far as Denver is concerned, for its representatives say they will fight the decision and will lay claim to the convention. The reason for the decision of the committee is that the terms required by the Chicago encampment last summer were not complied with by Denver. At Chicago it was voted to accept Denver as the site, provided that city would cities. January 21 was determined as the date, the place of meeting to be announced later. The Cleveland committee stated that the one cent rate had been promised by the Central Traffic association. The disappointed delegates at the meeting seemed to be of the impression that Cleveland would be the place selected for the special meeting and that that city will also be selected for the encampment.

Col. George W. Cook, past department commander, of Denver, Colo., was indignant at the manner in which Denver had been put aside and stated emphatically that his city had complied with the requirements and would claim the convention.

"When the special meeting is held," said he, "we will be on hand and will again present our claims if we are allowed to do so. If we are refused we will claim the convention and appeal to

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was applauded rapturously.

Every day she has long conversations in her own way with Miss Sullivan, who some time ago could understand her only from the movement of the lips. Now she takes up words and sentences and repeats them until she improves in tone and modulation.

Miss Keller is an eager student at Radcliffe. All her time is taken up with studies which include French, English and history. Last week she spent several days in New York, and her friends say she was delighted with the trip.

BRYAN'S TOPIC

Omaha, Dec. 17.—Hon. W. J. Bryan, who will be the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Jacksonian club Monday evening, January 7, has announced that he will on this occasion talk about the future policy of the Democratic party.

The other speakers will be Governor Beckham of Kentucky, J. Hamilton Lewis of Seattle, and Congressman Shallenberger of Nebraska.

General Fitzhugh Lee and Senator J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky will be among the guests of honor.

SUPPRESS TRAIN ROBBERY

Washington, Dec. 17.—Representative Ray, of New York, in the house and Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, in the senate, today introduced a bill "for the suppression of train robbery in the territories of the United States and elsewhere." It provides the death penalty for those guilty of a "hold up" in case the death of any person on the train results. In case no one is killed the penalty is made hard labor for from 20 to 40 years.

Mr. Flynn (Oklahoma) introduced a bill providing for a supreme court for Oklahoma.

FIRE IN CLEVELAND

Big Plant Almost Entirely Destroyed and 1,100 Workmen Out of Employment.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 17.—Fire early today almost entirely destroyed the big plant of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Machine company. Five out of seven buildings used by the company are in ashes and property estimated to be worth over $500,000 entirely consumed. Eleven hundred workmen are thrown out of employment as a result of the fire. The company, considered to be one of the largest concerns of the kind in the world, has many contracts with the government for hoisting apparatus, to be erected at coaling stations that are being established in various parts of the world.

The flames started in the varnish room of the Ellswell-Parker Electric company, which occupied a part of one of the Brown company's buildings. The loss to the Ellswell-Parker company is about $100,000, covered by insurance. Hundreds of employes were compelled to jump from windows in order to escape with their lives, as a result of the rapid spread of the flames. No one, however, as far as known was seriously injured. The loss to the Brown company is largely covered by insurance. The plant will be rebuilt at once.

CHAFFEE SUPPORTED

ARBITRATION CONFERENCE

Capital and Labor Unite in Discussing a Cure for Strikes.

BOTH OPPOSE COMPULSION

If National Board is Recommended Voluntary Arbitration Will Probably be Specified.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—Men, who in the past, have bitterly opposed each other in industrial contests filled Steinway hall at tonight's conference on arbitration which began here today. Both the day and night sessions were taken up with papers read by representatives of capital and labor, looking for the same end—a cure for strikes.

From the tone of the addresses it seemed plainly evident that both sides were vigorously opposed to compulsory arbitration and if a recommendation on the subject of a national board results from the present gathering the recommendation will, in all probability, specify that all the board's work shall be along the line of voluntary arbitration.

John B. Tobin, of Boston, general president of the Boot and Shoe Workers union, spoke of the method of conference under which the boot and shoe workers and the employers have got along together with the minimum amount of trouble.

F. H. Jeffry, of Columbus, Ohio, thought the deplorable conditions of employer and employe were due to the fact that both were actuated by supreme selfishness.

J. W. Connelly, of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, also spoke.

Committee On Action.

Chairman MacVeagh announced the following committee on resolutions and plan of action, chosen by the committee in charge of the conference: A. C. Bartlett, vice president of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett and company, Chicago; Henry W. Hoyt, president National Foundry association; Herman Justi, commissioner Illinois Coal Operators association; G. Watson French, vice president Republic Iron and Steel company; E. D. Kenna, vice president Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway; Chauncey H. Castle, president Stove Founders National Defense association; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, president United Mine Workers of America; Martin Fox, president Iron Moulders union of America; Frank P. Sargeant, grand master Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Henry White, general secretary United Garment Workers of America; James M. Lynch, president International Typographical union.

The night session was called to order at 8 o'clock. After a few introductory remarks by Franklin MacVeagh, the presiding officer, Henry W. Hoyt, president of the National Founders association was introduced. Mr. Hoyt said, in part:

"As long as the wage earner believes

ers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers received a warm welcome. At the outset Mr. Gompers stated that he desired to take positive exception to statements that had been made before the conference during the afternoon. He had already, he said, advised the gentleman whose remarks he intended to criticize of his intention. Mr. Gompers added:

"One of the things to which I took exception was that, as an officer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, he should undertake in this conference to present his side, the side of the railroad, in a strike which is still in progress, without a representative of the strikers being here to present their side of the controversy." (Applause.) "It seemed to me that if the opportunity of this conference is to be taken advantage of for the presentation of the railroad's side of the controversy, due notice might have been given to the representatives of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, in order that he might be here to listen to what was said and refute it if necessary. (Applause.)

"I am not prepared to say that what the gentleman said was untrue, but one story is very good until the other side is told."

Continuing, Mr. Gompers said that from the statement of the Santa Fe official it would appear that all the overtures towards conciliation or arbitration in such disputes as that between the Santa Fe and its telegraphers came from the employers. Mr. Gompers asserted that, on the contrary, where there had been one offer from the side of the company, there have been hundreds on the side of organized labor. The employed, he said, had become accustomed to hear their proffers of conciliation met with the answer that there is "nothing to arbitrate." He added, however, that he was not unmindful of the fact that there was a growing disposition on the part of employers toward a more conciliatory policy. This condition, Mr. Gompers believed, was due to the growing strength of organized labor.

Conciliation between two parties having diverse interests, he said, is only pursued when they have either equal power or nearly equal power. Though admitting that the strike ought to be avoided in the interest of both capital and labor, Mr. Gompers declared that there were some evils more dreadful than strikes. He added:

"We strike. People in China do not strike. I wonder whether those who would try to prevent the strikers from striking or those who would punish the workers for striking would like to

NEWS TOPICS FROM DENVER

Hon. C. S. Sprague's Not a Candidate for Speaker.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Law Permitting Verdict by Three-Fourths of a Jury Declared Unconstitutional.

Denver Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Denver, Dec. 17.—Hon. C. S. Sprague of El Paso county is not and has not been a candidate for speaker of the house of representatives. He is for Col. B. F. Montgomery for that position first, last and all the time. The statements in the press that he is a candidate are untrue and do him a great injustice.

Supreme Court Decision.

The law providing that in certain cases three-fourths of a jury could decide a case was declared unconstitutional in the supreme court this morning. The case was over a damage suit against the city by Minnie L. Hyatt in which three-fourths of the jury in the district court had awarded her judgment. The case will necessitate the retrial of many cases that have been similarly decided in the lower court. The court also decided the case of the American Refrigerator Transit Co. versus the state in which the company was trying to restrain the state board of equalization from assessing their cars which were in use in the state. The company claimed that all their property was taxed in the state in which their headquarters were located. The supreme court decided in favor of the state. The decision means that about $30,000 per annum will be added to the state taxes of the state. The case was a test case in which 14 companies were represented. They may appeal to the United States supreme court.

Among the articles of incorporation filed today is the following: Cochran-Massey Dairy Co., $20,000; Colorado Springs; Robert Cochran, Eben Massey, Nellie N. Cochran, Mary Massey and Harry Loesch.

At 9 o'clock last night a man entered the New Markham hotel and registered as Newton Elliott. He was assigned to room 204. Early this morning he became a raving maniac and attempted to break all the furniture in the room. The police finally succeeded in quieting him and took him to the city jail where he became rational. He said he was from Sidney, Neb. Checks for $900 and $120 were found on his person.

John Gladden, a Denver mining broker, has gone to Columbus, Ohio, where, it is said, his sister, Mrs. Nellie Welch, is confined in an insane asylum. Gladden says she is not insane and that she is wrongfully confined.

State Reformatory.

The biennial report of A. C. Dutcher, warden of the state reformatory, was made public today. The cost of maintaining the institution during the past biennial period has been $51,655.44; an average of $70 per diem or 76 cents per diem per capita. The warden reports that the discipline during the two years has been the best in the history of the institution. The warden recommends that trade schools be established. The warden emphasizes the fact that too much care cannot be shown in the sen-

of shoplifting, and who created a scene by feigning sickness, escaped from the matron's quarters some time yesterday. The escape was made by prying off the heavy screening and by allowing herself to drop about twenty feet to the ground. The police feel deeply chagrined over the matter and extra efforts will be made to effect a recapture.

Joseph Keller, a butcher, was sandbagged and robbed of $3 while standing at Eighteenth and Lawrence streets last evening.

William Brooks of Globeville was arrested this morning on the charge of larceny. The arrest was made by Officers Conners, Hegg and Twiman. Brooks was in his home when the men came to arrest him. Seizing a gun he made a dash for liberty through the back door. The officers called to him to halt but he returned their demands by shooting at them. They took up the chase and a running fight began which ended when Brooks took refuge in a hay stack. After about 30 minutes parleying he was dragged out and finally landed in jail.

The case of John K. Barr, charged with being implicated in the Betts diamond robbery, has again been postponed. This time it is set for next Saturday, when his attorney, N. J. Tanquary, will ask and give his reasons for a change of venue.

Governor Thomas today honored the second requisition of Governor Mount of Indiana for Clifton Oxman, who is wanted in that state for obtaining moneys under false pretenses. The first requisition was not honored on account of its not being legally executed. Oxman is not under arrest, but is believed to be in Pueblo.

G. D. Scholten was seriously injured this morning by being caught by a cavein of dirt on Delgany street. He was laying some mains for the water company. He was removed to the county hospital.

NEWS ITEMS FROM VICTOR

Victor Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Victor, Dec. 17.—City Treasurer Kelly has issued his report for the month ending December 1. The report shows that the cash on hand in all funds December 1 was as follows: General fund, $3,481.74; general water supply fund, $1,920.81; incidental cash fund, $215.47; special water supply funds, $854.87; total in all funds, $5,472.89.

There will be a special meeting at Union Labor hall Sunday afternoon, December 23, called by the Cripple Creek and Victor Trades assembly, for the purpose of organizing a district trades assembly. Unions will be entitled to four delegates for the first 50, or less and for each additional 50 they will be entitled to one additional delegate.

The large steel smokestack for the Portland mine is now completed and the shaft house which is to cover the main working shaft of the Portland is being rapidly completed. The smokestack is the third in the district, but appears small as it is built upon the summit of Battle mountain.

The holiday rush at the postoffice is keeping the clerks very busy. It is thought that Postmaster Reardon will be compelled to put on an extra force to cope with the heavy business between now and New Year's.

James Doyle arrived in the city today from his home in Denver to look after his various mining interests.

The dance given for the benefit of Doss Milner will be held at Armory hall tomorrow night. Milner is the young man who had one leg cut off by a F. & C. C. train on August 18 last.

GRAND ...

THE NEWS OF CRIPPLE CREEK

Change of Venue in Carlton Case Asked and Refused.

CASE AGAIN GOES ON TRIAL

The Judge Expressed Confidence in the Fairness of the People of Teller County—Other Cases.

Cripple Creek Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 17.—The divorce suit of Albert E. Carlton vs. Eva J. Carlton was opened in the district court this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock before Judge Ira Harris. This morning in the office of the clerk of the district court the defendant in a sensational petition moved for a change of venue to some other county in the state other than Teller or El Paso counties. When court convened this afternoon this motion was argued by the attorneys and Judge Harris refused to grant it.

The petition was in part as follows: "Eva J. Carlton, the defendant in the above entitled cause, presents this petition to the court for a change of venue of said case from Teller county in the state of Colorado and to some other adjoining county other than the county of El Paso wherein the causes hereinafter set forth do not exist, on the ground that plaintiff in said cause has an undue influence over the minds of the inhabitants of said Teller county; that the defendant fears that she will not get a fair and impartial trial of said cause in said county for reasons hereinafter stated; that she is now and during all her life time has been a resident of Jo Davies county, state of Illinois, and is unacquainted with the inhabitants of the said Teller county and has no influence to her knowledge among them; that said plaintiff has been a resident of Cripple Creek for the past five years and in Teller and El Paso counties for the past twelve months.

The petitioner then states that the plaintiff is a man of wealth, reputed to be worth upward of $200,000, that he is president of the First National bank of Cripple Creek and several mining companies and is a leader in social and business affairs of the community; that he is using his influence and power to unfairly succeed in this case."

She then speaks of the numerous mining companies in which the plaintiff is interested and of the many men in his employ. She alleges that any jury selected from the people of Teller or El Paso counties would be influenced by him. Referring to the alleged bribing of the jury in the previous trial last June she alleges that the three daily papers published in this city were under the influence of Carlton's wealth and failed to publish the charges; that one of the morning papers published an article disparaging Judge Stevens for dismissing the jury upon the charge of bribery; that Carlton did at the last election spend large sums of money in Judge Stevens judicial district to be used in defeating Judge Stevens who was a candidate for re-election and that the district attorney neglected his duty when he did not file information against the jury bribers.

When the case was called for trial this afternoon Mrs. Eva J. Carlton and her mother were both in court. They were both dressed in black. The defendant is represented by Attorney Cassidy of this city and Attorneys

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secure railroad rates of one cent a mile. This matter was the point on which the committee and the Denver representatives disagreed the Denverites claiming that the rate was practically assured, while the executive committee refused to accept the evidence, and set a new date to consider the claims of the other all the posts throughout the United States to sustain us."

Judge Tassieur stated that the cities would have until January 21 to prepare their offers and that the city showing the greatest claim in the way of advantages would be given the encampment.

BRITISH CLAIMS MAY DELAY TURKISH PAYMENT

Washington, Dec. 17.—Captain Chester cabled the navy department today from Smyrna notice of the departure of the Kentucky for Port Said, on the way to Manila.

It is apprehended at the state department that the reported intention of Great Britain to press at this moment for a settlement of the claims of her citizens against Turkey will have a disastrous effect upon our own negotiations in the interests of the American missions.

The state department never has been officially informed that the Turkish government has arranged to pay our claims, although the British action is said to be predicated upon a belief that our claims had been settled. The greatest obstacle that the state department has encountered in the effort to collect our claims was the vast accumulation of European claims against Turkey, leading the government of the latter country to plead that it could not pay our claims without paying the others, which would be utterly impossible.

The British claims are said to be many fold larger than our own, and if they are to be pressed now, before our own claims are collected, it is feared that the Turkish government will use the fact as a basis for declining to pay at presen .

MILITARY COMMITTEE HAS BEGUN HAZING INQUIRY

Bristol, Pa., Dec. 17.—The military board of inquiry appointed by the secretary of war to investigate charges made by the relatives and friends of Oscar L. Booz, the former West Point cadet, that he came to his death on December 3 at his home here as the result of hazing by fellow cadets at the academy two years ago, began the taking of testimony here today.

The entire Booz family was present. The inquiry began at 10:30 o'clock, the first witness called being Mr Booz, who was invited to tell all he knew. Mr. Booz stated that Oscar entered the academy on June 10, 1898. Soon after letters were received from him stating that he had been hazed.

Mr. Booz said that his son had complained to him of the indignities to which he was subjected at West Point, but when Mr. Booz spoke to Lieutenant Blakely about it he was told that the hazing would stop after the cadets got back in barracks. He told his son he would have to stick to it.

Mrs. Booz, mother of the dead boy, and his sister Nellie, both testified to the letters they had received from Oscar while he was at the academy. He told of having hot candle-grease poured on him while in bed and of having had tobasco sauce poured down his throat both in camp and at the table. He was in one fight in which he said he had his eyes blackened and quit when he was winded. On this account he was called a coward and told he was a disgrace to the corps.

Dr. Willis Weaver, of Bristol, the Booz family physician, testified to the general failure of Oscar's health after he returned from West Point but refused to say whether the condition of his throat could have been induced by drinking tobasco sauce.

Several other witnesses were heard without eliciting anything new, and the court adjourned the members leaving for Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17.—The board of inquiry into the Booz hazing case convened in this city at 4 o'clock for the purpose of hearing witnesses residing in Philadelphia. Dr. J. Solis Cohen, a throat specialist, said that Oscar had tuberculosis of the larynx and that when he came to this city for treatment his case was a hopeless one, and he so told the sister. He continued to treat the ex-cadet until he was unable to —— to the city because of physical weakness. In answer to a question whether a person could contract tuberculosis from an injury to the throat, the physician said it could only come from a pre-existing cause.

MORRISON CASE

Attorneys Ask That the Accused Be Released on Bond Pending a New Trial.

Eldorado, Kan., Dec. 17.—Jessie Morrison's attorneys tonight filed a motion before Judge Shinn asking that the accused be released on bond pending a new trial of her case. The motion was argued at length by the attorneys on both sides.

Judge Shinn will render his decision on the motion tomorrow. Miss Morrison, attended by her father, was in the court room during the proceedings. Her appearance has improved since the strain of the recent trial was taken from her.

HELEN KELLER'S SPEECH

Deaf, Blind, and Formerly Dumb Student Addresses Freshmen Class at Radcliffe College.

Boston, Dec. 17.—Helen Keller, the deaf, blind and heretofore dumb student at Radcliffe college, recently astonished and delighted the freshman class, of which she is a vice president, by making a short address. It was at a class luncheon in Fay hall, and Helen, who has recently become able to make sounds which can be understood by those familiar with her, responded when called upon by the chairman.

She spoke only a few words in a low, unmodulated voice, which did not lack in strength and was even musical. Up to this point she has mastered but comparatively few words but Miss Sullivan, her constant companion and guardian, can now understand her quite readily, as can others who have become accustomed to her.

Miss Keller, who is now 19 years old, shows a steady improvement in her new and wonderful accomplishment. Even those who know her and her remarkable mental capacity express astonishment at the headway she is making. Her first public utterance before her fellow students at Fay hall

Paris, Dec. 17.—By order of the government a number of cases filled with Chinese loot sent to President Loubet and others by General Frey (commander of the French marine forces in China), will be embargoed at Marseilles when they are unshipped.

This action of the government of France is evidently an outcome of the protest of General Chaffee against looting, which called attention to the fact that the military forces were despoiling China of works of art. The government here has come to the conclusion that the articles in the cases cannot be considered prizes of war, and that therefore, they do not belong to the soldiers who seized them.

PUERTO RICAN CASE.

Argument Begun Before United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The case of John H. Goetz vs the United States involving the status of Puerto Rico was taken up in the United States supreme court today at 3:30 p. m. Attorney General Griggs was present in behalf of the government and a number of prominent attorneys, including former Secretary Carlisle, were interested listeners.

Edward C. Perkins, of counsel for Goetz, asked that the Puerto Rico case and that involving the status of the Philippines be combined. The attorney general assented to this, and it was arranged that each side should have five hours. The opening argument in behalf of Goetz was then begun by Everitt Brown, of counsel for appellant.

Mr. Perkins' argument was in progress when, at 4:30 p. m., the court adjourned until tomorrow, when Mr. Perkins will continue and the other counsel will be heard. The five hours on each side which the court has allowed will extend the hearing through tomorrow and part of next day if all the time is occupied.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The Indian appropriation bill was completed today by the house committee on Indian affairs. It carries something over $9,000,000, the exact aggregate not yet being determined. The number of Indian agencies is reduced from 52 to 44, those omitted being the Lemi, Idaho; Neah Bay, Washington; Nevada, Nevada; Quapaw, Indian Territory; Sac and Fox, Iowa; Siletz, Oregon; Sisseton, South Dakota; Tulalip, Washington.

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or is taught to assume that society is in league to rob him as an individual of some of the purchasing power of his services, so long must society reckon with him in his collective capacity. The employer who elects to ignore this fact is as much of a menace to the industrial peace as is that agitator who plays upon the prejudices and inflames the passions of the men he falsely serves. There is only one certain rule of action. It was long ago called the Golden Rule."

The next speaker was Samuel Gomp-

CONFERENCE ON TELEGRA...

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 17.—General Manager Mudge of the Santa Fe left for Chicago this afternoon in his private car. Mr. Mudge says his visit has absolutely nothing to do with the strike, but the strikers say his visit there is occasioned by the conference held by the officers of the different trainmen's organizations and the officers of the road.

Mr. Dolphin, president of the O. R. T. also left for Chicago tonight and some interesting developments may be looked for at once. It is the purpose of the general manager and officers of the striker's and trainmen's organization to hold a conference in Chicago tomorrow with J. M. W. Barr, third vice president of the road.

When General Manager Mudge was approached yesterday with the request that he adjust the difference between the telegraphers and the road he informed the officers of the strikers that he could not take such a step, and they would have to interview Mr. Barr. The officers then said they would present their grievances to Mr. Barr at once.

The trainmen's officers, together with the officers of the striking telegraphers, will represent to Mr. Barr in Chicago tomorrow that the grievances of the

GOULD TRUSTEES ...

New York, Dec. 17.—An answer was made today in the suit of Anton J. Dittmar against George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Howard Gould and Helen M. Gould, as trustees under the last will and testament of the late Jay Gould, to restrain them from continuing to pay the Count and Countess Boni de Castellane the income of the countess from the estate of Jay Gould.

The defendants allege that the supreme court of this state has no jurisdiction of the person of the Count de Castellane or Anna Gould (Countess de Castellane), the alleged debtors; that they had not either of them been served with the summons in the action, and have not appeared therein, and that the court is therefore without jurisdiction to decide the question of how much of the income is necessary to the proper support and maintenance of the Countess de Castellane.

The defendants also allege that the plaintiff is not the real party in interest and that the alleged assignment and transfer to him of the alleged drafts and acceptances, and claims and causes of action are without consideration and void; and that at the time of said alleged assignment and transfer to said plaintiff, Asher Wertheimer, plaintiff's alleged assignor, was not the owner or holder of the said drafts and acceptances, or claims or causes of action, but had sold them to Julius Cohen & Co., bankers, of London.

The defendants further claim that the alleged indebtedness is for merchandise sold to Count de Castellane and not to the countess and that by the law of France where said drafts were accept-

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MINING REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Details of the Various Mining Transactions Which Have Taken Place and News of Strikes and Shipments at Camp.

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

Some of the development work now in progress or lately undertaken in the camp will be found detailed below:

Minnehaha.

Lessee Davenport, who recently cut both the Jennie Sample and Ophir veins in the Minnehaha claim, on Raven Hill, is now drifting and also running his crosscut further up into the hill. The Jennie Sample vein is of a black manganese formation about four feet wide, carrying scattering values, but no ore shoot. The Ophir vein has yielded some good assays from a quartz formation, but drifting will also be necessary to open up a pay shoot. The company has not yet cut either of the veins, although that development is now looked for at any day.

Eclipse.

The ore body in the 350-foot level of the Eclipse Consolidated on Battle mountain has widened out to five feet, and the screenings run $50 to the ton. This is the best showing that has yet been obtained.

The development work has proven that the shoot pitches up and down, and that the spotty values are attributable to this fact. At one time the drift will be well into the shoot, and upraises prove the existence of the ore for some distance above. At such a time the values are good. At another time the drift merely shaves off the top of the shoot, when values run far below pay.

It is this state of affairs which has determined the management to sink for another lift when they hope to have a solid shoot.

A sump has been sunk in the drift in the 350-foot level and the pumps placed in so that none of the water will flow into the shaft, thus permitting an expeditious attainment of the next level.

Commonwealth.

The lessees on the Home claim of the Commonwealth company have put a new boiler in place which will enable them to do better work in sinking their shaft. The find which was recently made in the shaft has not been drifted upon, but the lessees have been waiting for the new boiler before sinking, and will now go down at once to the 200-foot where they will begin lateral work to determine the value and extent of the ore which is of very encouraging appearance in the shaft at present. The shaft is now down to a depth of 180 feet, and it is thought that about two weeks will suffice for the attaining of the next level.

Mayflower.

The Mayflower Gold Mining company has decided to sink a new shaft on its property on Galena hill, and work is to start at once. It will be remembered that considerable excitement was aroused early last spring by the "brickyard" strike. For a long time seepage water interfered with any development leaving about 40 feet distance to go for the vein. At the same time a man entered work in the drift at 350 feet on ore that is being saved for shipment, which runs from $20 to $60.

B. H. Ajax.

Hitchcock and Roberts have commenced work on their lease on the Beacon Hill Ajax and will drift south on the vein which has been uncovered for a distance of 23 feet at a depth of 60 feet from the surface.

STRIKE NEWS

Particulars of some of the strikes recently reported from the district will be found in the following items:

Prince Albert.

The showing of ore on the different workings of the Prince Albert is encouraging. The Head lease is marketing frequent shipments of a good grade of ore, and is now getting into rock of even a better grade. The breast of their drift is now in 13 feet of ore which screens $50, and the course rock, by sorting can be made to run pay. A sub-lease is sinking on good ore at another point on Head's block; and lessees in the old south shaft are in a good body of sylvanite ore at a depth of 200 feet and have made some shipments from it which have been of smelting grade. A vein of 12 feet wide at a depth of 40 feet in the north shaft is also yielding pay assays under the development which is in progress on it.

Last Dollar.

The new level at a depth of 800 feet in the Last Dollar mine on Bull hill is showing up some fine ore. Accompanying a 20-ton shipment of six-ounce ore recently marketed, was a three-ton lot from the rich streak in the bottom level which, it is expected, will run into the thousands. The mine is maintaining a good output and is rapidly recuperating from its unsatisfactory condition last summer, and it is now thought that the present dividend rate will continue.

Monarch.

Lessee Davenport, working on the Minnehaha claim of the Monarch Gold Mining company, has finally encountered the Jennie Sample vein in his long drift to the north of his shaft at a depth of 300 feet, and he reports that the vein is well mineralized and exceedingly promising. He has been drifting for this for a long time, and persisted in keeping to his original direction, in spite of the disapproval of several engineers. He has also, at a distance of 50 feet south of his shaft, cut what is known as the Ophir vein, which is also promising. The company, working on the other end of the claim, is expecting to cut these veins in a short time. The Minnehaha claim is on Raven hill and is considered a good piece of undeveloped ground.

Princess Alice.

SHIPMENT NEWS

Details of shipments lately reported as having been sent out by lessees and owners of Cripple Creek mines will be found below:

August Flower.

The lessees on the August Flower claim of the Katinka Gold Mining company have just made a shipment of 20 tons of the ore which they are getting from their vein at a depth of 600 feet from the surface. They have been doing a considerable amount of work in this vein, and are now succeeding in saving some good ore. Having retimbered the shaft and generally fixed up the workings the lessees are no longer troubled with the bad air which has handicapped them in the last few weeks and are now prepared for steady work.

Maroon Tunnel.

A shipment has just left the Waco With claim of the Maroon Tunnel company upon which will rest the future policy of the management of the company. The ore which has been opened up at a depth of 300 feet from the surface assays very well, and the vein is a good wide one, but the shipment just sent out is for the purpose of determining whether the ore will ship as well as it will assay. The vein is six feet wide, carrying six feet of ore which screens $60 in gold to the ton, while the course rock goes about $10. This property is on Bull hill, adjoining the Isabella ground, and a great deal is expected from it.

Gold King.

Returns have just been received in the city from a shipment recently marketed by Dean & Co., leasing on the Gold King claim. The consignment consisted of about a carload of ore which ran a little better than one ounce in gold to the ton. The Gold King claim is located on Gold Hill, adjoining the Lexington property, and belongs to the Savage Gold and Copper Mining company. The ore is coming from a drift at the depth of 300 feet in the claim, where the showing is very good.

Deadwood.

Symes, Delaney & Sims, leasing on the Deadwood, have been shipping about 20 tons a week, the ore running about $30 to the ton. A 23-inch vein has been opened in the 170-foot level which gives assays of better than 30 ounces to the ton. A lessee who formerly operated the block cleared up a profit of about $10,010 from a rich ore body and the new strike is of considerable importance to the lessees.

Eclipse.

A carload of $30 ore was loaded Thursday from the Eclipse property on Battle mountain. The vein is widened out to four feet of good ore and assays from the course rock run about $25 to the ton. The screenings, however, which constitute the shipments, are expected to bring about three ounces to the ton.

Freeport & C. C.

by the numerous pockety strikes which have been made on the ground in the past few months.

Sitting Bull Lease.

An 18-months lease has been granted to S. O. Trescott on blocks 1 and 2 of the Sitting Bull claim on Raven hill. The lessees will commence work about the first of the year. A dike of good appearance has been opened near the surface, and a shaft will be put down to a depth of 40 feet when a hoist will be installed.

Little Valeria.

Bowers and Swisher have been granted a two years lease on the Cardinal claim of the Little Valeria company, where a rich strike was made last week on the west spur of Gold hill.

[illegible]

Matters of interest to stockholders in Cripple Creek companies and others will be found set forth in the following paragraphs:

C. C. Columbia Meeting.

The books of the Cripple Creek Columbia closed Thursday, previous to the deferred annual meeting of the company, which will be held next Monday. At this meeting Messrs. Barbee and McDonald will be found in control of the stock, and after they assume the active management of the company's affairs, they will make arrangements for more active mining than has yet been prosecuted on the property, which is well located on Beacon hill. Very favorable looking rock has been opened up at a depth of 340 feet, and with the installation of a heavier plant of machinery and pumps, the depth which at present is needed for the acquirement of consistent ore bodies, will be easily attained.

Zoo Dividend.

The directors of the Zoo Gold Mining company met Thursday afternoon in the offices of the company in the Exchange bank block and declared the first dividend of the company. The rate of dividend was made ½ per cent., the total amount to be distributed being $7,500, as the capitalization of the company is $1,500,000, the dividend will be paid on the 25th of the month to stockholders of record on Dec. 20.

There is a cash reserve in the treasury of the company entirely ample to have declared a 1 per cent. dividend dividend, but the directors deemed it wiser to begin with a rate only half as large as that, as it is always more becoming to increase rather than reduce. It is not announced how often a dividend of this size will be distributed, but it is assumed that every three months will be about the interval. The mine is pronounced to be in a good condition, and the company on a very substantial footing.

Nugget Dividend.

The Nugget Gold Mining company, which just sold its Elizabeth Cooper claim on Raven hill to the Doctor-Jack Pot Consolidated Mining company for a consideration of 200,000 shares of the stock in the last-named company, has just declared a dividend of 1 cent a share on the total stock issued, and will pay it on Jan. 15, next.

The capitalization of the Nugget company is 1,250,000 shares, but of that amount there are only 991,000 shares issued, and only these will participate in the dividend, which will then amount to $9,910.00. The Doctor-Jack Pot company will pay a cent a month, yielding the Nugget company a monthly income of $2,000 a month, which will enable the Nugget to pay a cent a quarter, as they have a very comfortable treasury reserve now, accumulated from the royalties of Lessee Smith on the Elizabeth Cooper, as well as from the proceeds of their own work on that claim.

Although the company owns the Charles B. lode on Grouse mountain, the management has no intentions in regard to that property at present, and it will be the policy to pay out the money to the stockholders as fast as it comes in, maintaining only a small incorporation, owned properties whose actual value, as development has proved, is worth $3,000,000. It was reported last night that the stock was selling at $1.0 a share, or on a basis of $3,000,000 for the property.

The consolidated properties have produced to date $2,500,000, and although the richest ore bodies are not at present being worked, the other veins on the Ingham and Nugget are producing nearly $50,000 a month. The Nugget vein, now opened from the Morning Glory shaft, and the Jack Pot vein will be producers immediately; and it was stated yesterday by a director and one of the large holders of Elkton stock, that the new company will get between 700 and 1,000 feet of the great Walter vein, which is the Bonanza in Elkton ground. This vein, in the fourth level, in the Tornado claims, not 200 feet from the Doctor-Jack Pot lines, is in the richest ore which has ever been opened on Elkton ground. The vein has been traced on the surface of the Doctor-Jack Pot territory but never developed. The management thinks that it will prove to be one of the greatest producing veins of the property.

The stock of the new company will be registered with the International Trust company, and transferred at their offices, and it is probable that the stock will be listed on the Colorado Springs mining stock exchange in a very short time.

The directors of the Jack Pot company have not yet taken any action in regard to a dividend. Taking the new stock at its par value, the amount which the Jack Pot company owns, would make it worth now just 70 cents a share, and the company owns 30 acres of good ground on Raven and Gold hills.

Hammond's Telegram.

Following is the full text of the cablegram, which John Hayes Hammond sent to the board of directors of Stratton's Independence, Ltd. The message is dated Victor, Nov. 24, and was printed by the directors and distributed to the stockholders, a copy of which has just reached this city. Portions of the message have been published in these columns before, but in its entirety it is now presented for the first time:

"Stratton's Independence has produced from beginning of operations in the year 1892 to 1st November, 1900, 105,000 tons of shipping ore, total gross yield $8,250,000, from which is said to have been made a profit $5,275,000. From profit a sum of $2,764,000 has already been paid in dividends since the acquisition of the property by your company on 1st May, 1899. This yield was obtained from the workings situated above the 900-foot level and entirely from the northwest section of the property embraced within about 30 acres. This area comprises the best part of property being contiguous to richest mineral zone of district. The entire area of property is 110 acres. The remaining 80 acres lie outside of any known mineral belt and is not contiguous to working mines.

"Development in depth and laterally has not been commensurate with the drain upon ore reserves, developments being inadequate especially in view of decrease in size and value of ore bodies in the lower workings.

"On account of robbing of ore bodies mine has been left in a condition which makes a close estimation of ore reserves difficult. Available ore as far as present development extends will not exceed 120,000 tons, gross value $2,200,000, which will give net yield $1,000,000 for dividends. The operations contemplated cover a period of about one year. Prospecting and development for one year may result in a considerable addition to the ore reserves, but this is problematical.

"There is a large tract of unexplored territory in the southeast portion of company's property. This tract lies within the granite area which was not regarded with favor as the country rock of the veins. Less prejudice exists against this formation now

STOCKS—	Dec. 8. Bid.	Ask.	Dec. 10. Bid.	Ask.	Dec. 11. Bid.	Ask.	Dec. 12. Bid.	Ask.	Dec. 13. Bid.	Ask.	Dec. 14. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum-Juniata	27	27½	26	27¼	25½	26½	25½	26	26½	....	26½	....	13500
Anaconda	47⅞	48	48	49	51	52	50⅞	51	50	50½	48½	49⅞	64000
Big Four	....	....	....	....	05	06	05	06	....	....	....	....	....
Black Bell	12	16	12	13½	12	12¼	13	14	12	13½	13	14	....
Butterfly-Terrible	25	26	25	27	25	26	25½	26½	25½	26½	25	26	19750
C. C. Con.	13⅛	....	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	14	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13½	13¼	13⅝	3400
Coriolanus	18½	....	18½	19½	18½	....	19¼	20	20⅞	21	20	20¼	35000
Dante	08¾	09	08⅞	09¼	08⅛	09	09	09½	08⅞	09	08¾	08⅞	16000
Elkton Con.	1.87½	1.88	1.89¼	1.90	1.86	1.87	1.85⅞	1.86	1.85½	1.86	1.85	1.85¼	30255
El Paso Gold	42	42½	42	42½	42	42½	42	42½	42	42½	41½	42	9000
Findley	12⅝	13	12⅝	....	12½	....	12	13	12	12⅝	12	12¾	3000
Gold Dollar	23	23⅛	22½	22⅝	21¼	21½	22¼	22⅜	21½	22½	22¼	25	105500
Golden Fleece	22	25	21	24	22	25	22	25	22	25	22	24	500
Ingham Con.	23⅛	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	21	21¾	22¾	23	22¼	22¾	22	23	67500
Isabella	67⅞	68	68	68½	67¼	68	68¾	....	69	69½	68½	69	112450
Jack Pot	63¾	63⅞	73½	74	72⅞	72¾	72½	....	72¾	73	74½	75	100600
Last Dollar	75	77	....	78	74	75	....	75	71½	73	70	74½	1000
Lexington	13⅞	14	13½	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	13¼	13½	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	20000
Matoa	17½	....	17½	18	17½	....	17½	....	17½	....	17½	....	4500
Mollie Gibson	23	25	22	26	22	26	22	26	22	25	22	25	....
Montreal	04	05	04	05	....	05	04	05	04	05	04	05	....
Moon-Anchor	30	....	....	....	....	32	15½	....	15	25	11½	....	1100
Orphan Gold	10	....	12½	14	13	14	13½	....	10	15½	10	....	25000
Pharmacist Con.	09⅝	09⅞	09⅛	09¾	09	09½	09¼	09⅜	09¼	09¾	09¼	09½	9000
Pinnacle	17	19	17	18	....	18	17¼	17½	17½	17¾	....	17½	2000
Portland	3.20	3.25	3.20	3.25	3.22	3.28	3.25	3.28	3.27	3.30	3.25	3.32	9090
Prince Albert	05½	05¾	05⅝	05¾	05½	05¾	05⅝	05¾	05½	05¾	05¾	....	25000
Union	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vindicator	1.29	1.35	1.30	1.34	....	1.35	....	1.35	....	1.35	....	1.35	300
Work	....	24	21¼	22	22	22½	21¾	23	21	22	21½	21¾	15000
Zenobia	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....
Alamo	11⅝	12	11¼	12	11¼	12	11¼	12	11¼	12	11	12	8000
Alert	11	....	11¼	12	11	12½	11	12½	....	12	....	12	....
Anchor	....	....	....	03⅛	02¾	03½	02¾	03	02¾	....	02¾	03	4000
Antelope	02⅛	02¾	02½	02¾	02½	03½	02½	03	02¼	02½	02¼	02⅝	1000
Arrow	04½	04¾	....	....	04	05	04⅞	04⅝	04⅜	04½	04¼	04⅝	20000
B. H. Ajax	06¼	06½	....	06¼	05⅛	06	05	06	....	06	05½	05¾	10000
Big Dick	....	....	01	....	01½	....	01½	....	....	....	01	....	—
Bonnie Nell	07½	....	07¼	07¾	07¾	07¾	07¼	07¾	07¼	07¾	07¼	08	—
Bonzai	05	05⅛	04⅞	05¼	04⅞	05¼	04⅞	05¼	04¾	05¼	04¾	05¼	—
Cable Con.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	03	05	—
Cadillac	02¼	02½	02⅝	02½	02⅝	02½	02⅜	02½	02¼	02⅞	02¼	02⅝	7000
C. C. Columbia	11½	11¾	11	11¾	11	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅛	11⅝	11¼	12	34000
C. C. G. Ex.	14	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	13½	14½	14	14½	14	14½	14⅜	15	2500
C. C. and Georgetown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Central Con.	....	....	07	07¾	07¼	07½	07⅜	07½	07¼	07½	06⅞	07⅝	22000
Champion	06¾	07¼	06½	....	06¾	07	06⅞	07	06¾	07	06½	07	7500
Chicolo	02½	....	02½	02¾	02½	02¾	02½	02¾	02½	02¾	02½	02⅝	5000
C. O. D.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Constantine	09½	09⅝	09	....	09¼	09¾	09¼	09¾	09⅝	09⅞	09	09¾	16000
Commonwealth	06	06⅛	06	06⅞	05½	06	05¼	06	05⅞	06⅛	05⅞	06	20000
Cosmos	....	....	....	009	....	....	006	009	....	....	....	....	—
Croesus	005	0075	....	....	....	....	005	009	006	007	006	....	—
Currency	06½	08	07	08	07	08½	....	07	....	06¼	04	06¾	12500
Eclipse Con.	04¾	04⅞	....	....	04⅞	05	05	05½	....	....	....	....	3000
Easter Bell	09	09¼	09¼	....	09¼	09⅛	09	09⅞	08¾	08¾	08½	08⅝	42000
Fauntleroy	....	08½	06⅞	08¼	....	07½	06½	07	....	—	05½	06¼	1000
Forepaugh	....	....	....	04	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Goldfield M. and L.	03¼	04	....	04	....	....	03	03½	03	03½	02½	03	3300
Gold Hill	03¼	03¼	03	03¼	03	03½	03	03⅛	03	03⅛	03	03⅝	20000
Grace	04⅞	04⅞	04¾	05	04⅞	05⅛	05	05¼	05⅛	05¼	05⅛	05¼	14000
Greater Gold Belt	02½	02½	....	02½	02	02½	02	02½	....	....	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	02	02⅛	02	02¼	02	02⅛	02	02¼	02	02⅛	02	02⅝	5000
Ida May	23½	24½	23½	25	....	25	24	25	24	25	23¾	24¾	1000
Jolly Jane	07¼	07½	07	07¼	07	07¼	07½	07¼	07⅛	07¼	07⅛	07¾	7000
Katinka	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....
Key West	02⅝	02⅞	02⅞	03	02⅞	03	....	....	02⅞	03	02⅞	03	2000
Kitty Gold	02⅝	02¾	02⅞	02¾	02¾	03	02⅝	03	02½	02¾	02½	02⅝	8000
Little Bessie	03½	03¾	03¾	03⅞	03¾	03⅞	03¾	03⅞	03¾	03⅞	03⅝	03⅞	13000
Little Joan	05½	....	05½	06	05½	05¾	05½	....	....	05¾	....	05¾	4000
Little Nell	07¼	08	07	07½	07	07¼	07	07¼	07	07¼	....	07	7000
Little Puck	11⅝	11¾	10	11⅛	10⅜	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	18000
Magnet Rock	....	04⅛	....	04¼	04	04¼	04⅛	04⅜	04	04⅝	....	03⅞	5000
Margaret	02	02½	02	02½	02	02½	02	02½	02	02¼	02	02⅝	1000
Margery	02⅝	03⅛	02¾	02½	02	03½	02¼	03	02	03	....	03½	....
Maria A.	03½	03⅞	03½	03¾	03¾	04	03½	03¾	03½	03⅝	03½	03⅞	16000
Mariposa	06⅜	....	06½	06⅞	06⅛	06¼	06	06⅛	05¾	05¼	05¾	05⅞	15000
Midway	04½	05	04½	05	04½	04⅝	04⅜	04⅝	04½	04⅝	04½	04⅝	7000
Missouri	03¾	03⅞	03¾	04	03¾	04	03⅞	04	....	04	03½	04	9000
M. J. T.	04¼	04½	04	04⅝	03⅞	03⅞	03⅞	04	03⅞	04	03⅞	04	9000
Mobile	03½	03⅞	03	03⅝	03	03⅝	03¼	03⅝	03¼	03½	03¼	03½	15500
Mollie Dwyre	05¼	05½	05⅝	05½	05¼	05⅞	05⅝	05½	05⅞	05¼	05½	05⅝	25000
Morning Star	04	04¼	....	04⅛	03½	04¼	03½	04	03	03⅞	03½	03⅞	....
Nellie V.	08	08¼	07⅞	08¼	....	08	07½	07⅞	07⅞	07¾	....	07¾	6000
New Haven	08⅝	08⅞	08⅝	08¾	08⅝	08⅞	08½	08¾	08½	08⅞	08¼	08⅞	[illegible]

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work on the property, but in the last three months enough work has been done to convince the management that they are entirely justified in sinking a new shaft and doing considerable distance north of the Sunshine and Selan properties, and if pay ore is opened up on it, the fact will be even more significant than the strikes on the other two properties.

Doctor-Jack Pot.

Work was commenced Thursday by the Doctor-Jack Pot Consolidated on its ground on Raven hill. Shipping will commence at once as there is considerable ore in sight. In the way of prospecting a winze will be sunk from the 15th level of the Doctor, the lowest depth in the Doctor mine, and a search made for additional ore. Attention will also be given to opening up the north end of the property on which there has been little work done. For the present the working shafts which have already been sunk will be used and when the course of the vein is fully determined by a few hundred feet of additional sinking a new large working shaft will be put down.

Maria A.

A whim has been installed by the Maria A. Co. on its property on Raven hill. A blacksmith shop will be put up by Chandler & Co., the lessees who are sinking in the winze from the 65 foot level.

A depth of 45 feet has been obtained in the winze and the assays are slightly below pay, although the indications are good for cutting an ore body.

Stratton's Independence.

A contract has been let for 500 feet of drifting south on the 700 foot level of Stratton's Independence. The drift has been run for 500 feet and will be extended to the end line of the property.

Mountain Beauty.

An ore house will be erected on block 3 of the Mountain Beauty company's property, which is under lease to Standard and associates. Assays from the talc streak show $412,000 to the ton, while the quartz in the vein runs $150 to the ton. A 20 ton shipment will be made in about a week.

Star Company.

The Star Gold Mining company working the Conductors Home fraction on Beacon hill, have nearly reached the 200 foot level in the property, where assays are being obtained running as high as $40 to the ton. A four foot vein is being followed down and drifting will be commenced when the 250 foot depth is attained.

Anaconda.

Drifting was commenced Monday in the bottom level of the Anaconda company's property on the vein in which the ore body was found in the raise which was made above this point. Where the crosscut encountered the vein at a depth of 850 feet it was found to be barren, but the company believes that by drifting through this barren spot, in which the water quartz disturbed the ore body, a good ore shoot will be found. Work was suspended in the raise when the vein had become fully explored for values, with the result that in a 15-foot vein there is seven feet of ore which runs from two to six ounces in gold to the ton. The ore house is being remodeled and other necessary improvements made to accommodate the extra production, which is expected to be made from this vein in a short time.

Kimberly.

Spratt Bros., who are leasing on blocks 2 and 3 of the Kimberly company's property, have put in an air lim from the El Paso mine to operate a drill which will be used in sinking. A crosscut is also being run from the 200-foot level to the Tillery vein. Brownlee & Milliken, who formerly had the lease, ran this crosscut for a distance of 45 feet and then abandoned it.

A strike of importance has been made on the Ruble claim of the Princess Alice company. In the thirteenth level at a depth of 925 feet from the surface, two feet of ore has been opened, from which the following assays were obtained yesterday: $40, $80, $56.40 and $116. The screenings ran $66 in gold to the ton. Besides this there is a rich streak of sylvanite along the hanging wall, two inches in width, from which the high assays can be obtained which this character of rock usually yields.

The Ruble claim is bonded and leased to the Princess Alice company by the Rubicon Gold Mining company, and the former corporation has spent a large amount of money on the claim in development, and has received very little substantial encouragement until now. The level run south from the shaft at the depth of 925 feet encountered three ore shoots, which were stoped up on, and after some work had been done in that direction, two winzes were sunk on two of the shoots, one 100 feet south of the shaft, and the other 100 feet further on, and yesterday the ore appeared to be coming together, and it is the belief of the management that all three of the shoots will be found united with a little greater depth. In the meantime, the ore has improved, and the assays which are now obtained in the shoot in the bottom of the winzes are of greater encouragement to the management than anything else in the history of the company.

The company recently shipped four cars of ore which ran $40 in gold to the ton. When work was started in sinking the winzes stoping was suspended, so that there is still some of that grade of ore standing, but much more is expected from the ore just opened up, and the development work which has already been done at that depth has gone to show that the shoot is much larger than it was above.

The Ruble consists of about four acres on Bull hill, adjoining the Last Dollar, and it is in the Last Dollar vein that the Princess Alice company has done so much work. The amount of the bond on the claim is $75,000, and the Rubicon people now have a proposition before them to take payment for the claim in Princess Alice stock, of which there is a generous amount in the treasury; but in case the Rubicon people do not favor this, the bond which soon falls due, will be taken up and paid in cash.

Eclipse.

The ore body in the drift in the 350-foot level of the Eclipse company's property lately showed a decided improvement both in size and quality of the ore. The shoot has widened out to three and one-half feet of ore that will average in shipments better than two ounces. The company has already sent out two consignments and is preparing another one from the vein.

Prince Albert.

Price and company, who have a lease on the north end of the Beacon lode of the Prince Albert company on Beacon hill, have encountered a vein at grass roots from which good assays have been obtained and development work on the new lease will be followed out vigorously. The lessees are also operating in the fifty foot shaft where a crosscut is being run for a north and south vein.

Soule and Bainbridge, also leasing on the Beacon claim, have a splendid showing of sylvanite ore in the winze which was sunk from the 80 foot level. Small shipments are being regularly made.

Trail Lease.

Williams, Holbrook and company, who are leasing block 2 of the Trail on Bull hill, are obtaining better assays as the drift is being run from the fifty foot level. At a distance of forty feet from the shaft the assays run better than two ounces to the ton.

A shipment of 30 tons of smelting grade was sent out Wednesday by the Freeport and Cripple Creek G. M. Co., who have the lease on the Bonanza King on Gold hill.

New Zealand.

A shipment of four tons of high grade ore was sent out lately by Lessees Perkins Temple and Buechner, working the Deadwood No. 2 of the New Zealand company on Bull hill. This is the first shipment from the lease and was extracted in running the drift at 660 feet depth. The ore body averages a little better than one and one-half feet in width and the assays show returns as high as 35 ounces in gold to the ton.

Last Dollar.

A carload of high grade ore was sent out the first of the week from the Last Dollar mine and the returns are expected to be better than $100,000 to the ton. This is the best of the ore that has ever been sent out by the Last Dollar mine and went down under guard.

Prince Albert.

Lessee Tom Head, working the adit tunnel on block 10 of the Prince Albert ground, is averaging six car loads a week of $40 ore. A shipment of three car loads was closed today.

Anaconda.

A carload shipment of $25 ore will be sent out this week from the Puffer vein on the Anaconda company by Lessees Brown and associates, who are sinking from the 150-foot level.

DEALS AND LEASES

Some of the deals and leases lately arranged among operators in the district will be found detailed in the following items:

Wire Gold Company.

The Wire Gold Mining and Milling company has just granted a lease on its Hallie E. claim to J. H. White for a term of 18 months with royalties graded. The lessee agrees to sink 100 feet at once. The Hallie E. claim consists of a little over four acres on Galena hill, not far from the Sedan properties, and the stock of the company has been active lately for that reason. An entirely new shaft 4x8 in the clear will be sunk at once and thorough development work done in search of the junction of a dike and a vein.

Reno.

The Reno Gold Mining company has just let a lease on its Bon Ton claim on Womack hill to Frank Horn. The lease runs for 18 months from date, calls for 20 per cent royalties straight, and stipulates for 200 feet of sinking during the 18 months. The work done up to date on this claim has not been very comprehensive, and it is the intention of the new lessee to crosscut for the Gold King vein, for which work is also in progress on the company's Reno claim, further down in the gulch. In the latter place drifting is still in progress, but so far the vein has not been encountered. Some time ago the company decided to put a plant of machinery over their shaft, but they have thought it best to delay the installation of that equipment until some development had taken place of a sufficiently important nature to warrant the outlay.

Celestine.

The directors of the Celestine Gold Mining company have just granted a lease on their entire gold hill property to Lewis Casper. The lease runs for 12 months from date, calls for 20 per cent flat royalties and works which means about two feet of sinking in the area of the lease. The shaft on the property is at present 210 feet deep, over which there is a plant of machinery capable of operating to a depth of 500 feet. It is hoped that the work which the lessee will do may be successful in opening up a permanent ore shoot, the existence of which has been indicated

treasury surplus.

Taking the stock of the Doctor-Jack Pot company as worth $1.00 a share, at which price it was easily placed last Tuesday, the 300,000 shares which the Nugget company owns would make Nugget stock worth just 30 cents. The reason the stock sold below that price yesterday is that there was a general impression that the entire capitalization of the company was issued.

Doctor-Jack Pot.

The final consummation of the Doctor-Jack Pot deal was effected Wednesday evening when the directors of the Doctor-Jack Pot Consolidated company, including J. A. Hayes, who was added to the list, met in the El Paso club rooms. All the legal matters were attended to which will formally cement the deal, and the following officers were elected: President, A. E. Carlton; vice president, J. A. Hayes; treasurer, J. H. Jobbs; secretary, F. M. Woods, and F. W. Stear, of the firm of William P. Bonbright & Co., will be the assistant secretary and treasurer.

F. M. Woods, as announced previously, will be the general manager for the company. Mr. Woods, in an interview with a Gazette reporter that night after the meeting, gave out the following information:

The work in the consolidated properties will be conducted through the Morning Glory shaft, which is down to a depth of 700 feet on the Morning Glory claim of the Work company. Yesterday a connection was effected between the 545-feet level of the Morning Glory shaft, which is the 500-foot level of the Jack Pot, and the fourteenth level of the Doctor mine. A crosscut has also been driven to open the Nugget vein, from which Lessee Smith on the Elizabeth Cooper has been maintaining such a large production.

The bottom of the Morning Glory shaft is deeper by 155 feet than any working in either the Doctor or the Jack Pot, and crosscuts will be run into those properties just as soon as the Mary McKinney pumps are started up and the bottom of the Morning Glory shaft can be unwatered, when crosscuts will be run also to cut the veins in the Elizabeth Cooper. A crosscut has already been run half of the distance to cut the rich east vein in the latter claim, at a depth of 545 feet, and it is expected this will be cut at an early date.

Manager Woods states that there are immense bodies of rich ore in the Jack Pot and Doctor veins, below the third level in the Jack Pot and the thirteenth in the Doctor, which have never been mined at all, and that a very large production of high-grade ore can be started at once. The policy of the management will be to thoroughly develop the properties at the present depth, making a fair production and then go deeper. The Jack Pot vein is one of the richest in camp, and the litigation which has been now successfully ended, threatened the very life of both the Jack Pot and Doctor companies. The Nugget claimed the apex from the Doctor company, and at last the Ingham claimed that their Hattie D. vein and the Doctor vein were one and the same, making a tangle which is hard to appreciate, but which would have been almost impossible to have unravelled and left anything for the stockholders.

The only lease which has been bought is that on the Doctor and Chief. Those on the Ingham and Nugget will run their course. The lis pendens filed in the county court at Cripple Creek yesterday by J. A. Hayes, was merely a temporary action until the deed conveying the Doctor and Chief claims to the new company can be delivered.

There have been many $3,000,000 companies formed in Cripple Creek, but it was stated by one of the attorneys for the new company last night that this is the first which has, at the time of its

[illegible]

WOODLAND PARK

Ed Broderick has returned from his summer's work with Canty and Linsery on Mosquito Pass, and last week made us a pleasant call. He enjoys the distinction of being the sole occupant of the Golden Gulch camp at present. He has, however, unbounded faith in the camp, and will spend the winter working his claims there.

Messrs. McDonald and Kerr, who have been engaged on the new reduction works at Colorado City, were guests of Sam Shawcross at the Midway camp last week, inspecting the Midway workings and went from there to Lanter City.

We are sorry to state that the condition of G. W. Saunders is very critical at present, and that but little hope is entertained by his medical attendants of his recovery.

N. W. Terrill, a prominent real estate man of the Springs, was a pleasant caller last Sunday.

W. R. Hayden was in camp Sunday looking up his prospects in Hayden gulch.

William Smith of Trout Creek was in town last Saturday exhibiting samples of ore from his claim northwest of Edlowe.

C. E. Chapman, through his attorneys, has made application for a patent on the Topeka placer.

A burglar held up the house of John Carter at Gillett last week and was caught by Mrs. Carter in the act, who tried to capture him single handed, but not being strong enough to hold him, he got away. Mrs. Carter then secured a revolver, and chased the burglar to Cripple Creek, where she lost him. Deputy Sheriff Matt Peering took up the trail, and as a result Isadore Schwartz languishes behind the bars with a prospective enforced sojourn in Canon City before him, as he had Mrs. Carter's watch on his person when arrested. Burglars and house breakers will probably give Gillett a wide berth hereafter when it becomes known what fighters the Gillett ladies are.

Major Telfer and Rob Graham are busily engaged in sinking a prospecting shaft on the Custer lode.

Septimus Ackerman is now justice of the peace at Pemberton.

Dr. J. P. George, the popular surgeon of the C. M. Ry., was exhibiting samples of ore from his recent strike on Battle mountain, in Cripple Creek last week, which if it holds out will add the Doctor to the list of Cripple Creek millionaires soon, the quartz being hard to see in the specimen on account of the heavy coating of sylvanite.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Hoagland are rejoicing over the arrival of a new daughter at their house last Friday.

Born—To Benjamin Hornbuckle and wife last Tuesday, twin daughters.

The Fountain camp has its first excitement in the form of an adverse suit by C. Hartman vs. C. H. Dale, the Blue and the Blue Goose adversing the "Promise group."

C. M. Davis of the Springs was in town on mining business last week.

J. W. Frank and O. N. Abbott of the Butcher Boy Co. were in from camp Sunday.

W. E. Mack was in Pueblo last Monday on business.

home meeting on Thursday, December 13. Subject "The Mountaineers." At the business meeting all necessary arrangements were made for the coming Xmas bazaar at Woodman hall on Thursday December 20. Friends of the cause at a distance are generous in their donations of useful and fancy articles for the sale tables.

Supper will be served at the reasonable price of 20 cents. No charge for admission.

Mrs. Clara Allis was in Colorado Springs on Friday.

Miss Mattie McConnell of Table Rock went to Denver on Wednesday, returning on Saturday.

The "donkey party" at the residence of Andrew Curry on Friday evening served the purpose for which it was intended—the amusement of the children as well as netting a neat sum for the Xmas fund. There was a liberal supply of cake and coffee for all present. Tails were pinned all over and under the "donkey" which was the artistic work of Ed Rupp. Master Leo. Peterson took the prize—a free supper, and Blanche Walker the "booby" prize.

Mr. Brockmeyer has returned from Kansas.

Mr. Pettigrew of Gwillimville, will move to Colorado Springs to reside on the first of March. He is an old resident on the divide. Ruben Prebble has rented Mr. Pettigrew's farm.

Mrs. Harriet Myers and daughter are at home again.

Mr. and Mrs. David Guire are in Colorado Springs this week attending a Masonic meeting and visiting their daughter at Roswell.

Mr. Ed. Rupp left for Waco, Texas on Sunday.

John Ryan and son Will, former residents were over from Eastonville this week.

Greta Noble is the recipient of a bicycle as an Xmas present.

The workmen on the dam are blasting on the west side.

Mr. Spafford the local Santa Fe agent who has been ill, is again in town.

The merchants and druggists are displaying their holiday goods and the urchins are on the qui vive for hidden bundles.

Mr. Isaac Gutshall, of Table Rock, has returned from superintending the tent and awning business in Denver, during the absence of his son Robert Gutshall, on his wedding tour.

Mrs. M. A. Wilson of Table Rock has moved to Eastonville for the winter to enter her children in the school at that place.

The new water pipes are being laid at Palmer Lake and Glen Park. The dam is in good condition and a full supply of water is assured for next summer.

Herbert Munson is at home on a visit.

Mr. Tom Hoover, wife and baby were over from Eastonville on Friday to visit Mrs. Ford.

Mrs. Shubert made a trip to Colorado Springs last week.

Mrs. Boyle went to Colorado Springs on Monday via the Rio Grande R. R. on business pertaining to the Christmas sale at Woodman hall on Thursday night.

Large preparations are being made at Table Rock for an elegant Christmas tree, and appropriate exercises.

Mr. Wm. Crow of Table Rock, has returned from Denver.

FALCON

The social event of the season occurred Thursday evening when several of the friends and pupils of Mr. Foster Maris gathered at his home to attend a party given in his honor. Lovely refreshments were served. Among those present were

Pomeroy Cultivates the Dryest of Soil

Mr. J. B. Pomeroy, the well known citizen of Colorado Springs, has what is known as the model farm in Kansas. He is using his large means in experimenting with the cultivation of what is known as the arid lands. His results under the direction of Professor Campbell, are proving all that he could desire. He will be remembered that these experiments were explained last summer at the time of the meeting of the Farmers' congress. Recently the Kansas City Star had an extended article on the farm in which Pro. Campbell described his work. It will no doubt be of interest to many readers here, because it it can be done in Kansas it can be done in Colorado. It involves no patent and there is nothing for the promoters to gain but the good of the land. Mr. Campbell's method consists of certain scientific and sensible principles of working the soil. His article after describing the distress of the past is as follows:

"To me the future is clear. I can see again the streams of immigrants flowing back into these fertile prairies. I can see the prairie homes of the future. It is protected from winds and provided with shade by a grove of trees kept thrifty by tillage. It has its orchards of well-bearing fruit trees. The farm is not large. Intense culture being a necessity, the bonanza farm is no longer desired. The neat farmhouse sits modestly in its nest of trees and vines. The windmill harnesses the prairie breeze for domestic use. The great barn gapes its doors for the bountiful crops which diligent tillage produces. Fields of cereals turn out unfailingly, yields which would now astonish the Iowa or Illinois husbandman. The near by creamery is supplied with the products of cows fed from silo in the winter, the meadow pasture and soiling crop in summer. The nearest neighbor will no longer be miles away. The road to the neighboring town will be thickly bordered with just such farms, the fields of which will be like gardens. Necessity, the mother of all progress, must make of these prairies the best tilled and most prosperous farming region in the world. Don't tell me nay—for I know whereof I speak. It is no longer a matter of theory from which I draw the above conclusion, but from observation of facts and results and repeated experiments.

Twenty-one years ago I came to the so-called semi-arid belt and have since been a constant observer and tiller of the soil. Eighteen years ago, I, with many other new settlers, began looking for a remedy that would overcome the one great difficulty that has blighted so many bright and happy hopes. In 1880 I began to feel I was on the right track and would soon find it. In 1892 I began to declare it was possible. In 1894, the year the whole semi-arid belt was made destitute by the excessive dry weather of midsummer I raised over 1,000 bushels of fine potatoes from thirty-two acres of my South Dakota farm; this was on the high, level prairie of Brown county.

This remarkable result, in so unfavorable a season, was very convincing, and before my crop was all harvested some of the great railroads were making offers to me to come with them and aid in instructing the farmers along their lines, which I soon agreed to do. This work developed until 1897, when I had forty-seven experiments in various parts of five different states. The unsuccessful results of most of them convinced me that a more thorough plan must be adopted. During 1898 and 1899 my health was so impaired that I gave up general work and simply conducted a little local work, and satisfied myself on the correct solution of many new and puzzling points that came to my notice during this work in 1897.

January last I entered into a contract for a number of years to establish and take general management of the Pomeroy Model farm at Hill City, Kan. It took no urging or big salary to get me to take hold of this farm. It gave me just the opportunity I had been looking for for two years; placing at my disposal, as it did, land, tools, teams and men to do my bidding. J. P. Pomeroy, owner and backer of this farm, is a millionaire mine owner of Colorado Springs, and owns over 30,000 acres of land within fifty miles of this farm. People generally need have no fears as to the outcome of this farm, for Mr. Pomeroy never does things by halves.

One hundred and sixty acres are now under cultivation, seventy-five of which are in winter wheat. This wheat goes into the winter with broad leaves and dark green color, the result of which will prove western Kansas to be the best wheat section of this country. Ten acres were set to fruit and shade trees last spring. The growth was phenomenal with a loss of less than 2 per cent. Forty acres more will be added to this the coming year.

Mr. Pomeroy purposes by the establishing of this farm to prove not only that all kinds of crops, fruit, ornamental and shade trees, can be successfully grown, under the Campbell method, in western Kansas, but that they can be grown cheaply, and bring in turn large profits, and all this will be done in such a manner that no one can longer question the value of these beautiful prairie lands or their ability to abundantly support thousands of families with even more certain success than now prevails in the more humid portions of the east.

While Mr. Pomeroy takes great pleasure in bringing about so important a condition, from the vast general benefits to come from it, he also sees a ready advance on his lands. What the operation of this farm means to the entire west few can now comprehend. The credit for its great educational advantages is due to Mr. J. P. Pomeroy and to no one else. Mr. Pomeroy cannot be more pleased in counting the additional values in his lands than I shall be in counting the additional thousands of ideal and prosperous farm homes over the vast belt of beautiful country, as they will be, in a very few years. Think for one moment of the thousands upon thousands of young men who would have been among our best citizens occupying model farm homes that today are nothing but tramps in our cities, driven from their homes by its blackness and the desperate and utterly discouraging experience of the fathers of these prairies, and all because of the lack of a little knowledge of the soil and its ability to hold water, and the little simple mechanical work necessary to get the greatest amount possible of the natural rainfall into this soil, and how to keep it there subject to the demands of the growing plant, every act and every principle of which is very simple, inexpensive and sure of desired results if farmers will but think and grasp the theory involved.

News Notes from Pueblo

Colorado Pote W[illegible] B[illegible] A[illegible] rent to se.

News Notes from Victor

Victor, Dec. 18.—The Doss Miner benefit dance at Armory hall tonight was a great success and the unfortunate

The Gazette is the Only Newspaper in the State with [illegible] to the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange.

The Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange

Colorado Springs, Dec. 18.—The market today on the Colorado Springs mining stock exchange was a thin and uninteresting one, with prices edging off toward weakness. The trading was best in the mines list, and it seemed to be in that department where the prices were best, although in all the lists, with isolated exceptions, the stocks either weakened fractionally, or remained low. Among the listed prospects the trading was exceptionally light, but the pit call was well patronized and two or three stocks in the unlisted department sold well. The market as a whole is in a waiting condition. With every one prophecying that there will be no marked improvement until after the holidays, no one is making any effort to help the market, but allowing it to go where it listeth. One thing is certain, and that is the market would be prosperous before the holidays if people had enough perspicacity to recognize the attractive buys which are now presented.

Butterfly-Terrible was strong at 25½ and in good demand due to the announcement that the company will pay dividends the first of the year. Isabella closed at 67, Pharmacist sold at 9 and Portland at $3.29. Beacon Hill Ajax was quite firm and a good trader at 5⅝, due to the work which is being done to get the Mary McKinney vein. O. K. was a trader to the amount of 10,000 shares at 2¼. Acacia went at 30 and Los Angeles at 2⅞. Sedan was a heavy trader at 9 and Republic, under good trading, sold as high as 8¼. In the pit call Independence Consolidated caused consternation by selling at 32½. Pointer was quite strong at 13¼, but St. Thomas was low at 6⅝ and Zoe still sells regularly at 10.

The sales for the day amounted to only 478,013 shares of which the cash value was $55,836. These totals are the smallest on record for many weeks.

MINES.

Stocks—	Bid	Ask	Sales
Argentum-J.	26	....	....
Anaconda	48½	50	100
Big Four	4	....	....
Black Bell	10½	12	....
Butterfly-T.	25¾	25½	7000
C. C. Con.	....	13⅜	3000
Coriolanus	18¾	19¼	....
Dante	8¼	8½	....
Elkton Con.	1.80	1.83	213
El Paso Gold	40½	....	1000
Findley	12	12¾	5000
Gold Dollar	22	22¼	7000
Golden Fleece	....	25	....
Ingham Con.	....	22½	....
Isabella	66½	67¼	6000
Jack Pot	72	74	2000
Last Dollar	....	74½	500
Lexington	....	14	1000
Matoa	....	....	....
Mollie Gibson	....	....	....
Montreal	....	....	....
Moon-Anchor	20	....	500
Orphan	14	15⅛	3000
Pharmacist Con.	9	9¼	1000
Pinnacle	16	17⅛	1000
Portland	3.25	3.30	800
Prince Albert	5¼	5¾	....
Union	....	....	....
Vindicator	....	1.33	....
Work	21	22	1500
Zenobia	12	....	8000

PROSPECTS.

Stocks—	Bid	Ask	Sales
Alamo	....	11½	....
Alert	....	17½	....
Anchor	2½	2⅞	....
Antelope	2¼	2½	....
Arrow	....	....	....
B. H.-Ajax	5¾	6	9000
Big Dick	1¼	2	....
Bonnie Nell	7½	....	....
Bonzal	4¾	6¼	....
Cable Cons.	2	....	....
Cadillac	2¼	2⅜	....
C. C. Columbia	11⅝	11¾	1000
C. C. G. Ex.	14	15	....
C. C. and Georgetown	....	....	....
Central Con.	6¾	7	1000
Champion	6½	6¾	....
Chicago	2¼	2½	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Commonwealth	....	9¾	....
Constantine	5¾	6	8000
Cosmos	....	009	....
Croesus	....	....	....
Currency	....	8	....
Eclipse Con.	8¼	8⅝	....
Easter Bell	....	....	5000
Fauntleroy	....	....	....
Forepaugh	5⅛	....	....
Hayden Gold	....	2	8000
Ida May	....	24	....
Jolly Jane	7⅛	7½	....
Katinka	....	....	....
Key West	2⅞	3	....
Kitty	2⅛	2⅝	....
Little Bessie	3⅝	3¾	2000
Little Joan	5	5⅜	4000
Little Nell	6¼	7	....
Little Puck	10¼	10½	1000
Magnet Rock	3¾	4	1000

PROSPECTS—Continued.

Stocks—	Bid	Ask	Sales
Oriole	3½	....	....
Palace	1½	2	....
Pelican	1⅞	2	1000
Pilgrim Con.	8	8¼	1000
Princess Gold	4¾	6⅛	....
Progress	....	5½	....
Pythias	3⅞	4	2000
Robert Burns	4½	4¾	....
Rose Maud	8½	8¾	1000
Rose Nicol	9⅝	....	....
Silver Gold	....	....	....
Texas Girl	1⅝	1⅞	1000
Trachyte	4⅞	....	1000
Uncle Sam	4	4⅜	....
Wide Awake	....	6	....

UNLISTED.

Stocks—	Bid	Ask	Sales
Acacia	29¾	30	15000
Altamont	3¾	4	....
American Con.	6½	6¾	....
Anchoria-Leland	75	....	....
Aola	4½	5	2000
Arcadia Con.	4½	5	....
Bankers	12	....	....
Banner Gold	....	3⅜	....
Battle Mt. Con.	20	20⅝	....
Ben Hur	....	....	....
Blue Bell	14	14⅝	1000
Bob Lee	4½	4¾	2000
Buckhorn	5	6¼	....
C. C. and M.	9	9⅜	1000
C. K. and N.	2	2¼	4000
Colfax	....	....	....
Col.-Vic. Tunnel	11	12	....
Copper Mt.	3¼	3½	1000
Creede and C. C.	....	13	1000
Damon	13	14½	....
Des Moines	6⅝	....	....
Emma Almee	1⅞	2	....
Enterprise	16	....	....
Ernestine	2⅛	2¼	6000
Fanny R.	....	20	1000
Flower of the West	3⅞	4	2000
Franklin	2⅜	2½	....
Garfield Con.	7	....	....
Glasgow	0065	....	....
Golden Age	2⅛	2¼	3000
Gold Coin	4.50	6.00	....
Golden Eagle	4	4⅜	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold King	....	....	300
Gold Sovereign	7¾	7⅞	2000
Gould	30	....	....
Granite Hill	2¾	3⅛	....
Hart G. M. and L.	16½	17	1000
Humboldt	3⅝	3¾	2000
Ironclad	5¼	5½	....
Jefferson	4	5	....
Josephine	1¾	2	....
Kaffirs	....	3½	....
Kentucky	4⅜	....	17000
Keystone	13	15	....
Kimberly	11	11⅜	1000
Los Angeles	2¾	3	2000
Magna Charta	2⅞	....	....
Monarch	9½	10	....
Mt. Beauty	8	5⅝	16000
Mt. Rosa	....	50	....
Mutual	....	....	....
National	9¼	9½	3000
Nugget	....	26	....

Maroon T., 2000 at 4.
Pointer, 1000 at 13, 6000 at 13¼.
St. Thomas, 2000 at 6½.
Volcano, 1000 at 5.
Wheels, 2000 at 0025.
Zoe, 8000 at 10, 3000 at 10¼, (B 30), 3000 at 10¼, (B 30).

S[illegible] PUERTO RICO

(Continued from Page 1.)

the new territories in any way it saw fit, so long as the form of government came within the Constitution; it might be by a government or governor general, or by a commission, so long as the form was not repugnant to the Constitution.

Mr. Harmon declared that both the Philippines and Puerto Rico are now and have been since the treaty took effect a part of the United States. They are the property of the United States in the sense that they are held in trust for the people thereof. The trust is an express one, in that its conditions are fixed by the Constitution, the builders of the republic did not frame a Constitution for the original thirteen states, but for all the lands and peoples which in the beneficent workings of divine Providence shall come under its benign influence and control.

Government's Position.

Attorney General Griggs, followed, presenting the government's position in the case.

The attorney general contended that the United States has the power to acquire territory; that, having acquired it, it has the right to govern it; that administrative construction, congressional action and judicial precedent affirm that every port in a ceded country is properly regarded as foreign until laws are extended by congress to the new possessions; that the clause of the Constitution of the United States, declaring duties uniform throughout the United States is not applicable to new possessions and that the Constitution does not extend of its own force over acquired territory.

Referring to the legal aspect of the case he asserted that the Dingley act applied to merchandise imported from Puerto Rico and the Philippines after their cession to the United States the same as it did before, and that in view of the fact that the tariff laws are in rem there is no principle of justice, much less of constitutional restriction which forbids congress from taxing in this way the merchandise of outlying possessions of the United States when brought into the ports of the union.

Taking up the constitutional question, the attorney general declared that there was no doubt that it was the intention of the Paris treaty not to make the ceded islands a part of the United States and also that it was intended not to make the inhabitants of those islands citizens.

Justice Brewer inquired of the attorney general soon after he had begun if he maintained that Arizona and New Mexico came into the same category with the new possessions, if the limitations could be placed upon them.

Mr. Griggs said he would later consider how far the territories in this country and those beyond the sea rested on the same basis.

Mr. Griggs' argument was not concluded when at 4:30 p. m. the court adjourned until tomorrow.

Mr. Griggs will conclude tomorrow and Mr. Aldrich will close the cases for the plaintiffs.

WANTED—A good, reliable salesman in every town to sell our fine custom made suits, overcoats and pants. By cutting and making every garment strictly to measure we guarantee every garment to fit. Our prices run from $7.00 and up

intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: George Bingen; H. E. 8,506, for the E. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulta, Paul Harbay, George L. Polko and Andrew G. Dovin, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: George Walker, H. E. 8,512, for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 27, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulta, Andrew Dovin, George L. Polko and Paul Harbay, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: John Kakara; H. E. 8,620, for the E. ½ N. E. ¼ E. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 24, T. 11 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, George L. Polko, Andrew G. Dovin and Paul Harbay, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: George Gibber; H. E. 8,889, for the S. ½ N. E. ¼ E. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 11 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulia, George L. Polko, Andrew G. Dovin and Paul Harbay, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: Paul Harbay; H. E. 9,032, for the E. ½ S. W. ¼, W. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 8, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulia, Andrew G. Dovin, George L. Polko and George Bingen, all of Calhan, Colo.

J. R. GORDON,
Register.

First insertion, November 21, 1900.
Last insertion, December 26, 1900.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
November 24, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 5, 1901 viz: James H. Fishback, of Calhan, Colo., H. E., 9770, for the S. ½ S.E. ¼ Sec. 19, and S. ½ S.W. ¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 13 S, R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Foss, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Oscar F. Dickson, of Calhan, Colo.; Edward J. Morland, of Peyton, Colo.; Daisy B. Neely, of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 5, 1901, viz: Benjamin F. Powell, of Surber, Colo., H. E. 8299, for the S.W. ¼ Sec. 12, Tp. 13 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Reason F. Curns, Clark R. Hutchinson, Hugh A. Hickman and Robert W. Small, all of Surber, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that Omer Palmer of Roswell, Colo., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the clerk of district court, at his office in Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 5th day of January, 1901, on timber culture application No. 4018, for the S.E. ¼ Sec. 34, Tp. 14 S., R. 63 W.

He names as witnesses: David T. Cuth-

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Mrs W C Saunders will go to Pueblo this week for change of climate

S W Batts drove to the Springs this week to lay in a supply of goods for the holidays

Miss Chris Rodeck visited the Springs last week

Mr Wockerspoon of the Crystal Brotherhood mill was a visitor in town last Sunday

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

The weather is lovely but quite cold at night The air is bracing and old Jack Frost has not forgotten to cover the lake with a good heavy coat of ice for the amusement of all the pleasure-seekers and perhaps to fill the ice house which stands by its side

Last week Mr Fishb ek and family came to our town from Cal and as they have bought property we hope they will find it to their advantage to remain with us permanently and that this may prove a benefit to the town and they may get in return all they desire in the way of health and happiness

Mr Morgan one of the party who was interested with the L r el Bros will return and commence operation in that locality in the way of working some mining claims

Preparations are being made for a Christmas entertainment given by the children of the school assisted by several of the outside talent It is to be given on the evening of the 24th and it is supposed that Santa Claus will be there and give out presents to the many eager to see what he has in store for them

Mr Bourg made a flying trip to Watson and back last week

WOODLAND PARK

Mr Levi Welty was in town yesterday visiting old friends

There is fine skating on the reservoir, and our young people are taking advantage of it Bonfires are a part of the programme

Mr J Geiger and Carl Limback have been engaged in repairing street crossings during the past week

Mr and Mrs Harry Pring and 'the twins' are visiting at the Henry Walker ranch

Mrs Pring spent Wednesday with Mrs Dr McConnell

Mr A Chase left on Monday for north Cheyenne canon where he will be employed in a sawmill

Mr Haskill has moved his household goods from Pring to Monument,

Miss Ida Guire is visiting friends in Denver

At the regular business meeting of the W C T U the following department superintendents were elected. Evangelistic, Mrs H, Myers Flower Mission, Mrs. Jessie Barron Rescue Work, Mrs E Sailor Literature Mrs L. F. McConnell; Sabbath Observance, Mrs S L. Boyle, Mother's Work Mrs S D Curtis, Christian Citizenship, Mrs E D Gittings The library committee is Mrs McConnell It was voted to buy a number of volumes of high class fiction and charge a small fee for the use of these new books All other books in the library are free to the public Hereafter the library will be found at Dr McConnell's drug store Mrs. McConnell is librarian Donations in money were sent to the cottage home and to the state union.

Mrs. George Newbro was called to Colorado Springs on Saturday by the illness of her sister, Mrs Della McShane.

The Woman's Association of the Presbyterian church held its regular

Misses Dyer Shore Daisy Barnett, Ethel Barnett, Kelly Loomis, Alexander Cuthbert Estella Dyer Notz, Alma Dyer, McEwen and Messrs Logan Butler (2), Holmes, Barfield, Hill, Alexander, DeLong and Barney Many beautiful presents were received and all present wished him many happy returns of the day

Invitations are out announcing the wedding of Mr H H McEwen and Miss Josie Notz, which is to occur Christmas day

Mrs F M DeHill is at present quite seriously ill Her many friends hope for her speedy recovery

Mr Wm Brown, who has been transacting business here the past week, has returned to his home in Colorado Springs

Mr DeLong, a friend of Mr Foster Mars attended the party He is at present visiting in Colorado Springs His home is in Indiana

Mr J H Shemwell was doing business in Colorado Springs several days the past week

Mr S Creeven was making some purchases in Colorado Springs Saturday

Mr Fred Capell, one of Bijou Basin's most popular young ranchmen was in town Saturday, the guest of Mr G A Barnes

Mr J W Tyree, formerly employed as night operator on the Rock Island at this place but who has been working in the same capacity at Limon for several weeks returned Saturday to pack up his household things He and his family are going to return to his home, Quenemo Kan he having resigned his position with the Rock Island.

Mr O Palmer of Roswell was the guest of Mr D T Cuthbert Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

There will be no literary Friday night next but the programme will be postponed until the following Monday night when the programme will be given in connection with the Christmas tree Every one is cordially invited to be present. All those who are willing to give donations to the Xmas tree are requested to leave same at the store of Dr F M DeHill

Jessie the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs A Stewart has been quite seriously ill the past week and at present is no better

BIJOU BASIN.

Mr Henry Jameson went to Denver last week

Mr J O Phillips is putting up a windmill on his ranch

Mr J. D Holden sold some stock cattle to Charlie Snyden.

Mr Casteel, veterinary surgeon of Colorado Springs was in the basin doing professional work,

Mr D F Peterfish is getting out posts on Mr Lorenzo Cady's place.

Mr George Patrick is getting out posts on Mr Cady's ranch.

CHICAGO GAS FITTERS.

Chicago, Dec. 18—The Gas Fitters union signed a three years' agreement with the contractors tonight and its members will return to work tomorrow after an idleness of nearly a year. One of the provisions of the agreement was the withdrawal of the union from the Building council There is to be a joint arbitration committee to pass on all questions which may arise and work is not to be stopped pending a decision by the arbitration committee.

A FIGHT IN CEBU.

Manila, Dec 18.—Lieutenant Herbert L. Evans of the Forty-Fourth volunteer infantry, attacked, December 12, several hundred bolomen and fifty insurgents armed with rifles, occupying an intrenched position at Tonoxigan, island of Cebu. The Americans had three men wounded and the enemy lost twelve killed and many wounded.

TO BE ENSHRINED BY SPRING

The Building Will Be at Corner of Tenth and Main Streets and Be one of the Finest in the West.

Pueblo Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Pueblo, Dec 18—Col Albert A Pope of Boston, through his agent Morton & Co today closed a deal for the vacant lot at the southwest corner of Tenth and Main streets and arrangements have been completed for the erection of a fine apartment house Ground will be broken within 30 days and the building will be finished in the spring The price paid for the lot is not known but it must have been very large as it is one of the most valuable corners in the city The building will represent an outlay of $40,000 The apartment house will be one of the finest in the west, and will correspond largely to buildings of a like character in Boston and the east. The rooms will be fitted up with every modern convenience and will be of generous proportions The house will be finished throughout by the builders with ranges, refrigerators, and other conveniences for the occupants The idea is somewhat of a novelty to western people, but is common enough in the east Tenants will have a home with all the conveniences of a hotel and in fact some that they do not supply Already applications for apartments have been received by the builders and the innovation promises to a success in Pueblo

Three men entered the saloon of Allen Bros, on Main street, this afternoon, with the evident intention of cleaning out the place They were disappointed however, being thrown into the street, where they were taken in charge by Deputy Sheriff Shurtz and Constable Wilson On the way to the station one of the men in charge of the deputy sheriff broke away from the officers and started to run. The officer followed him for more than a block, when, being unable to catch him, he fired a shot into the air, causing the man to halt very suddenly. The attempted escape took place in the heart of the city and a large crowd witnessed the chase

Yesterday D. B Haver discovered three Austrians hunting rabbits on his farm, west of the city He ordered them to desist They refused and Haver secured a rifle and captured the entire bunch, taking their shotguns away from them, The Austrians after being released, swore out a warrant against Mr. Haver, and he will have to answer a charge of assault.

"BILL" HALLEY DEAD.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 18.—William Halley, better known to border fame as Halley, chief lieutenant of the noted guerrilla Quantrell, who during the early part of the civil war burned and sacked Lawrence, Kan., died in the state insane asylum here, aged 69. Halley was born in Louisville, Ky He had been a resident of this city 25 years.

SENATOR SULLIVAN MARRIED.

Washington, Dec. 18.—United States Senator William V Sullivan of Mississippi and Mrs Mary Newman Atkins of this city were married today at the parsonage of St. Stephen's church. The bride is the daughter of the late Dr. Newman of this city, a well known physician.

young man is richer by many dollars than before Milner had one leg cut off by an F. & C. train on August last

Last night articles of agreement were signed by Ernest Houston of Aspen and Morgan Williams of Victor, for a 20-round glove contest, to take place before the Gold Coin club on January 11. The men are to weigh at 158 pounds The winner will take a $200 purse or a percentage of the gate receipts Houston is an amateur who has just been brought out by George M. Gregory Williams recently came out as a professional and has proved himself a good man.

Mrs J. H Stryker, who came on from Elgin, Kan, with her husband to visit Mr. and Mrs Frank Akins, died at the Akins home, 121 South First street, at about 7 45 last night. The cause of her sudden death was paralysis. She was 50 years of age. No funeral arrangements as yet have been made.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Marguerite Ringold, daughter of Dr. Roseberry of this city, to Mr J. Greenwalt of Florence, Colo

The bride is well known as one of the charming young ladies of Victor, and the groom is editor of the Florence Daily Tribune.

The veterans of Victor Post, G. A. R will entertain their friends at Armory hall on the evening of January 10,

The Victor Gun club building for target practice west of this city has been completed and shooting will be commenced at once. The building is 12x feet in dimensions.

W. D Fraser of Pueblo is in the city on mining business. Mrs. W. A. Stebbins of Colorado Springs came up yesterday to join her husband in this city

YOUNG GIRL MISSING

Special to the Gazette,

Cripple Creek Dec. 18. — Orth Waters a 17-year-old girl, living with her father and step-mother at Lov has disappeared from her home and no trace can be found of her She left her house on Sunday at 3 o'clock supposedly to visit friends in Goldfield Deputy Sheriff Bigger has been working upon the case and has been unable to find any trace of the missing girl The girl had a slight quarrel with her step mother last week and that may be the cause of her leaving home.

DUKE AND DUCHESS.

Washington, Dec. 18—The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, accompanied by Melville Ellis, the duke's secretary and intimate friend, arrived here over the Baltimore & Ohio road this morning in the private car of Mr. Zimmerman, the duke's father-in-law. Their car was attached to the New York express, and the passenger were in the depot only a few minutes The Cincinnati train was late and the New York train was held in order that the Duke and Duchess might not be delayed. It is stated that they will do their Christmas shopping in New York and return to Cincinnati during the latter part of the week.

DRANK JAMAICA GINGER.

Cambridge, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Coroner Voorhees today rendered his verdict in the deaths of Andy Bonck and Mary Lacsah, finding that they came to their deaths from drinking Jamaica ginger The two were to have been married and according to the Slavonic custom, were holding an ante-nuptial celebration to which several of their friends had been invited. The coroner finds that the party consumed the greater portion of thirty-two two-ounce bottles of ginger which was 95 per cent pure alcohol There was considerable excitement over a report that they had been poisoned.

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